

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
REBELLION,
MDCCXLV and MDCCXLVI.
WITH THE
MANIFESTOES
OF THE
PRETENDER and his SON.

The Third EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

By ANDREW HENDERSON.



L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, and Sold by J. FOX
and B. TOVEY, in Westminster Hall. 1752.



TO

His Most Sacred and August MAJESTY

GEORGE II.

THIS

HISTORY *of the* REBELLION

IS DEDICATED,

With the profoundest Respect, Submission, and Regard,

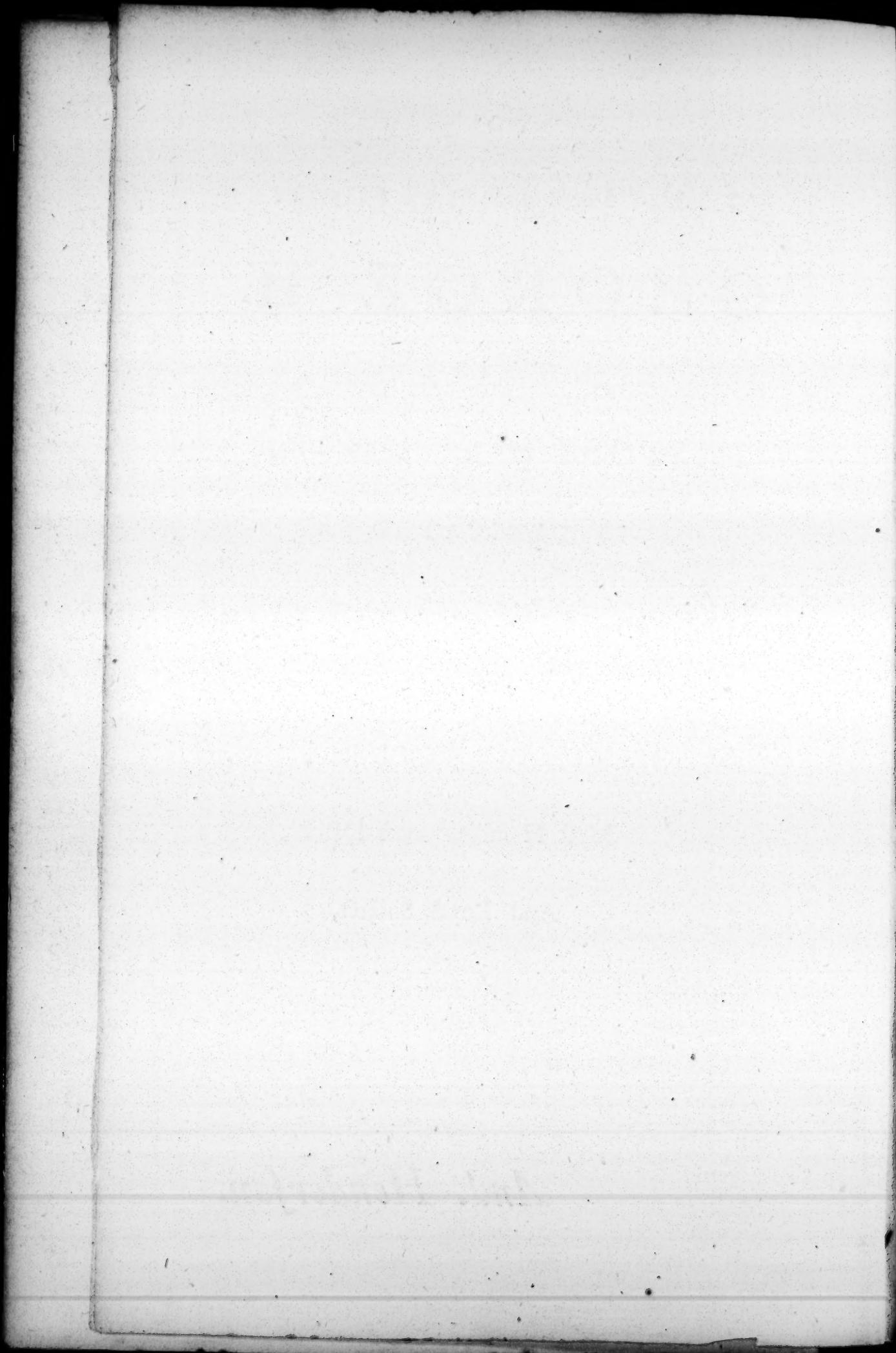
BY

His MAJESTY's most Obedient,

Most Humble, most Dutiful,

And Loyal Subject,

And. Henderson.



P R E F A C E.

THIS New Edition of the History of the *Rebellion*, appears for the third Time in Public, and as all Liberty was given to every Person of Character to dispute the Facts as narrated, to the Intent the same might be rectified upon proper Evidence, it is presumed this will be no small Recommendation of it; several wicked People have indeed misrepresented the *Author*, not only in his public but private Capacity, in the most odious Manner, tho' ignorant of the Person they speak of, as well as of his Cause; sufficient it is to him to have a good Conscience, which must bear him up against the Stream of Reproach, and the most impetuous Torrent of Defamation. The late Prince of *Wales* was charmed with every Part of it, but with none more than the good-natur'd Description of those concern'd in the

iv P R E F A C E.

the enterprizing Project and daring Adventure ; and the late King of *Sweden*, who was in more Battles, and more terrible Sieges, than *Charles XII.* caus'd it to be translated and read before him. As the Young *Chevalier*, published by Mr. *Griffiths*, is not wholly sold off, the *Author* hereby recommends that Performance, as a proper Supplement to what is herein contained.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
REBELLION,
MDCCXLV and MDCCXLVI.

CHARLES Edward, eldest Son of the Pretender, was, from his Birth December 20, 1720, honour'd as *Prince of Wales*, not only by the fugitive British and Irish Noblemen, but by the Pope and the People of Rome. Fully convinced of his Right, he ever flattered himself with the Prospect, and embraced every Proposal that was made for the Recovery of his Throne. In the Year 1735, the most likely Way for obtaining it was laid down by Simon Lord Lovat, who, upon a Disgust for being turned out of his Captaincy in the Independant Highland Companies, and the Office of Sheriff-Principal of Inverness, contrived the Rebellion, and by the most dextrous Policy whetted the Minds of the Clans, and spirited them to Arms, by representing the Feats of their Ancestors in Favour of the Stuart Family; he communicated his Scheme to Perth, Drummond of Bochaldie, and some others, who, in the Year 1740, sent John Murray of Broughton with a Petition to the French Court; who soothed them with fair Promises, but made Hesitation about the Method of Invasion. Cardinal Fleury artfully suggested, that a Body of Swedes were more likely to gain the Affections of the People than an Army of French, and therefore proposed, that the Scheme should be executed by them; and thus put off the Petitioners till a more ticklish Time, when he might employ the Chevalier to Advantage. All Things, as they thought, being ready for the Invasion, and he being declared Regent of Scotland, set out January following for Venice, in his Way to France, full freighted with Hopes, which were damped a little by the overturning of the Chaise when about half a Mile from Rome; the Superstitious about him construed this as a bad Omen; yet a Thirst after Power, entirely removed every Suspicion of a Disappointment; here he continued his Correspondence with the Disaffected, and was ready to put to Sea.

Sea with a Fleet of Transports, conducted by a French Squadron then lying at *Dunkirk*, when King *George* got Intelligence of his Scheme; and, upon the 15th of *February*, imparted the Design to both Houses of Parliament, who addressed him in the most loyal Manner, promising to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, and passed an Act, making it High Treason for the Pretender, or any of his Sons, to land in *Britain*, or any of the Dominions thereto belonging. Every thing was put in the best Posture for defeating any Attempt, whether secret or open, and Addresses were presented to the King from all Parts of *Britain* and *Ireland*. He returned soon after to *Rome*, and informed his Father what he had done; here he continued till the Spring of the Year 1745, when again he set out for *Paris*, in a Chaise that broke down with him just about the Place where it formerly had done; being come hither, he was again amused by the Court of *Verfailles*, and had a regular Correspondence with the Chiefs of the Clans, who generally gave him the greatest Satisfaction in their Answers, and rendered him so confident of Success, that upon their craving a Delay of the Matter, he said to *Murray*, that he was so fully resolved on the Expedition, that he would go, tho' assisted by none; and it is observable, that in the memorable Year 1745, he so precipitately, after the Battle of *Fontenoy*, hurried into the Scheme, that he would not so much as wait an Answer from the Chieftains which were then upon the Road dissuading him from his Enterprise; for he directly rode to *Port Lazare* in *Britany*, where, on the 3d of *July*, he went on board a small Vessel of 16 Guns, and was joined off *Belleisle* by the *Elizabeth* of 64, who were both attacked in 47 Deg. 57 Min. N. L. 39 Leagues West from the Meridian of the *Lizard*, by the *Lion Man* of War of 58 Guns. The Engagement continued 5 hours, and then both Sides were glad to part, after having done each other great Damage. The *Elizabeth* returned, but the Frigate pursued her Passage, with the Chevalier and seven Attendants, whom I take to be the Marquis of *Tullibardin**, eldest Brother to the Duke of *Athole*, who was attainted for Rebellion, 1715.

Old

* The Family of *Athole*, have been long Lairds of *Tullibardin*; and, by marrying the Heires, were first Earls, then Marquisses, and

Old Lochiel, who was in the Rebellion 1715. General *Mac Donald*, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the *Irish* Brigades. Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, an *Irish* Gentleman. Colonel *O Sullivan* an *Irishman*, bred in a *Romanish* College abroad, where he entred into Priest's Orders; (as several *Irish* and *Scots Highlanders* do) after which he was recommended to Mareschal *Maillebois*, by whom he was retained as domestick Tutor to his Son. The Mareschal, perceiving in him a military Genius, encouraged his applying that Way, which he did with such Success, that having attended his Master in his Expedition against *Corsica*, he acted as Secretary. This he did to the great Honour both of himself and Patron; his Reputation grew; he serv'd two Campaigns, one in *Italy*, the other on the *Rhine*, and attained the Reputation from the Generals of being the best irregular Warrior in *Europe*; nor was his Knowledge in the regular much inferior to that of the wisest Commander; he was Director of the *Pretender's* Artillery, and Aid-de-Camp. Mr. *Kelly*, who was a long Time in the Tower, upon the Affair of the Bishop of *Rochester*. Mr. *Mitchel*, his Valet-de-Chambre, a Man who was long about the *Old Pretender*, and carried on the Courtship betwixt him and the Princess *Sobieski*; a Negro closed his Retinue.

However true it may be, that he landed from *Uist*, where he was about a Week, in *Ardnamurchan*, in the Manner he describes; yet certain it is, that a Frigate of 16 or 18 Guns was seen off some of these Western Islands about that Time. He brought with him 700 Stand of Arms, besides Ammunition, and 25,000*l.* in Cash. *

Upon the 24th of July he sailed to the Entrance of *Loch-Soinard*, went to the House of *Donald Mac-Donald* of *Kinnloch-Moidart*, whence he intimated his Arrival to his best Friends. *Cameron* of *Lochiel* repaired to him, but refused at that Time to join, till the *Chevalier* produced the *French King's* Obligation to favour his Expedition with all his Force. The *Camerons* met, and the Question being proposed, Whether or not join the *Pres-*

and now Dukes of *Abbot*. The *Murrays* were as frequent perhaps as any Surname in *Scotland*; were possesed of very large Territories in the North, such as *Sutherland*, *Murray*, &c. But were ou'ted of these by the *Catti*. However, many great Families yet remain of them.

* His Father pawned his very Jewels to raise Money for this Occasion.

tender? the Majority were of Opinion, it was risking too much, and therefore declined, offering to confine their Chief, lest he should engage in so desperate an Attempt; but he told them that it was impossible he could dip deeper than already he had; for, says he, "I have corresponded with him." Then was the Scheme agreed to. The *Camerons* set up his Standard at *Glenphillin*, with this Motto in *Latin*, *The good Cause at last triumphing*. Numbers of those, who had been in the Plot with him, repaired thereto from the Isles, such as *Clanronald*, &c. and several *Papists*, who lived in *Argyle's* Lands, hasten to the mad *Essay*. And now he marched to within a Mile of *Fort-William*, where he encamped; here he was joined by the *Stuarts* of *Appin* under *Ardshiel*, the *Mac-Donalds* of *Glengary*, *Keppoch*, *Glenco*: For the *Mac-Gregors* and *Atbole* Men had not come in yet. He made them the largest Promises, was very popular among them, gave the private Men no less than eight Pence per Day at first; nothing was wanting to their Encouragement, for, when some *Mac-Donalds* belonging to *Keppoch* attacked about 70 new-raised Men of *St. Clair's* Regiment, whom they took Prisoners, he gave them the Booty, viz. 50*l.* The Chiefs were made Colonels, &c. and his Forces were regimented in the Manner of regular Troops: And here it may not be improper to give a Sketch of the Characters of the Persons principally concerned in this Rebellion. And, first, of

James Drummond, commonly called Duke of *Perth*, (an Honour conferred on his Grandfather, the Chancellor, by King *James VII.* a little before the Revolution, tho' the Patent did not pass the Seals) was a young Man, Chief of a noble Family, which first came from *Hungary*, in the Days of *Malcolm Canmore*, and matched with the Royal Offspring (*Annabella Drummond*, the Daughter of *Drummond of Stobhall*, being married to K. *Robert III.* bore him K. *James I.* and six Daughters) was good-natur'd, mild and affable; fond of a Country-life, and of Horse-races; at which his Horses frequently won the Prize. He lay under great Obligations to the Government; for tho' the Chancellor went to *France* with K. *James*, and his Father was in the Rebellion 1715, yet he peaceably possest his Estate. But, forgetful of those great Favours, by the Instigation of his Mother, a Daughter of the Duke of *Gordon's*, generally look'd on as a *Roman*

man Catholic, he shook off his Allegiance to the mildest of Kings, and rose in Arms to overturn a Government, to which he certainly owed some Gratitude; but what can be expected from a Man of the best natural Disposition, when educated in wrong Principles, both with respect to civil and ecclesiastical Affairs.

John Murray of Broughton, a Man of no extraordinary Merit, and grossly ignorant of the Interest of his Country, was frequently abroad in the last 3 Years before the Pretender's landing, and on his Arrival in *Ardnamurchan* he was the first that came to him from the Low-Countries; on which he was made his Secretary, but knew very little of his Intrigues, being only a Subscriber of his Declarations for Form's Sake.

Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Chief of an ancient Family, was a very humane Gentleman, and had given great Proofs of his Inclination to civilize those of his Name, who had been odious some time past for a thievish Disposition, which frequently shewed itself in open Robberies. His Country is fit for Grain and Pasture; but his lazy Clan, averse to Improvement, were always ready to embrace every Occasion of Spoil. Trials have been made by Merchants, who understood Trade, of settling among them, and setting up a Fishery; but such of them, and their Neighbours, as got Credit, were sure to break their Trust; at which *Lochiel* was truly sorry; yet for this Reproach, and their Rebellions since the Revolution, they were never employed in the Army, Church or State. However, as he was allowed the Possession of his Lands, it is hard to screen him from the Imputation of Ingratitude towards his Benefactors.

Donald Mac-Donald junior of Clanronald, a known Papist, has in *South-Uist*, an Island of 24 Miles long, an Estate of about 700*l. per annum*, is reckoned a very good-natured Gentleman; but the Misfortune is, that his Clan, who live with himself, and are *Roman Catholicks*, have little or no Communication with the Continent (except once a Year, that some Drovers transport their black Cattle) which makes them utter Strangers to the civil Policy. Their Religion recommends an Abhorrence of the ecclesiastical Constitution; no Arts or Sciences prevailing among them, their Exercise is the Sword, and Education the Accounts of their Sea-Fights with the *Mac Leans*, and their Rebellions since the Revolution. These Men

are generally of a very low Stature, and, as in *Lochaber*, speak the *Irish Tongue*, and despise our Laws; just as their Progenitor *John of the Isles*, who usurped the Name of King, and his Father *Alexander*, whose Estate was forfeited for Rebellion anno 1476.

Alexander Mac Donald of Keppoch was a well-bred Gentleman, tho' of small Fortune, and, was it not for the frequent Robberies of his Vassals, his Name would have been little known. This Man's Father being in *Mac Intosh's* Lands, which are perhaps as good as any in the *Highlands*, refused to pay the Rent to the lawful Proprietor; on which *Mac Intosh* raised some of his Clan, and got a Company of Soldiers, who set out to bring *Keppoch* to Justice; but, upon hearing of their Approach, he mustered his Vassals, and fought them at *Mulroy*, where the Captain was killed, and 200 more, the rest being put to Flight, 1689.

The *Stuarts* of *Appin*, ever zealous for the *Pretender*, joined the *Chevalier* under *Stuart of Ardsbiel*, a Gentleman of good Parts, tho' misapplied.

The *Mac Donalds* of *Glengary*, who united under their Chieftain's second Son, are much like those of *Keppoch*, of a good Size, but very poor, and addicted to Theft and Robbery: If any Religion be among them, it is Popery.

The few *Mac-Donalds* of *Glenco* have a small Income, live in a Glen about four Miles long and half a Mile broad, at a Distance from Politeness, and like many other of the Rebels, drowned in Ignorance, were ready to engage in the most desperate Cause, when a Prospect of Plunder was before them.

Lauchlan Mac-Lauchlan of *Castle-Lauchlan*, had a small Estate in *Argyleshire*, was a very genteel Man; but, as his Forefathers had lost their Possessions for Rebellion, and by their Feuds with the Family of *Argyle*, he was easily brought into the Scheme. I knew some of his Officers, Men of *O Sullivan's* Education, who attended this Expedition. This Clan is far from being numerous, but their Men are strong.

I need not speak of the *Mac-Gregors*, who were obliged to change their Names into *Drummond*, *Graham*, *Gordon*, *Murray*, &c. an Act being past against them, in the Reign of *James I.* for Seditions and Murders. They were dispossessed of *Broadalbaine*, took up Arms in this and other Rebellions, judging that in the Midst of Commotions they might be advanced.

Such

Such were the Abettors of this Insurrection! These were the Men the young *Pretender* brought with him for reinstating the *British Isle* in their Religion, Laws and Liberties, to remove the Incroachments made upon a free People, and secure them in the Enjoyment of their valuable Rights!

The Regency at *London*, (for the King had been abroad since *May 3.*) did all they could to suppress this Rebellion, as will afterwards appear. Sir *Hector Mac-Lean*, and *Bleau* of *Castlehill*, who had been taken up on Suspicion of Treason, *June 5.* were sent up to *London*, where they underwent a long Examination, but little could be made from the decyphered Letters about them, yet a Proclamation was published over *Britain* and *Ireland*, setting 30,000 Pounds Sterling on the Head of the *Pretender*, *August* the 6th 1745; which when he saw, he issued out another, setting the like Sum on the Head of his present Majesty. Some who were suspected were ordered to be seized. Captain *Campbel* of *Invera*, was sent with a Party to take the Duke of *Perth*. *Invera* went to him, took him aside, and after telling him his Busines, *Perth* said *Defire Patie Murray* (a Gentleman in the Company) to speak with me. This the Captain did, but, in the mean Time, *Perth* went out by a secret Passage which leads to the Kitchen, made the best of his Way through his Park, at the very Time that the Party of the *Highland Watch* were entring the Avenue from the other Side to seize him. From this he crossed over to *Angus*, and rode through the North Country incognito, with only one Servant, and so arrived at the Camp of the young *Chevalier*. On the 28th of *July*, *John Graham*, alias *Mac-Gregor*, the younger of *Glengyle*, was committed to the Castle, on Suspicion of Treason. His Father had been early in the Rebellion; for at *Daalspider*, a Place five Miles from any House, he seized upon 40 Soldiers in the Night-time. *August* 13th, *John Mac-Leod* from *Holland*, and on the 23d, *James Rollo* of *Powhouse*, were confined to the Castle. I leave the Reader to imagine the Case of People at that Time. Such as knew the *Highlanders*, were justly afraid; others, who did not, laughed at the Matter. An original Letter from the *Pretender*, to one of the Chieftains, was intercepted, and a Copy of one to another; but, when read, some looked upon it as a *Chimera*, to suppose a young Man, with 7

Persons could overturn a State; while others answered, " That for that Reason the more was to be feared." And, indeed, this last Opinion was just, for he had an Invitation from *Perth, Lovat, Lochiel, Clanranald, Keppoch, Glenco*, Sir *Alexander Mac Donald, Sir James Stuart*, and many others, too tedious here to mention.

Mean Time, while all are at a Loss what to think of the *Chevalier's* Attempt, or the Reports about him, an Express, of Date *August 5.* from Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochnel*, with the Accounts of Eye-Witnesses, put his landing beyond all Doubt. That Gentleman's Letter was transmitted to the Regency, who had ordered Lieutenant-General *Cope*, Commander in Chief of the King's Forces, in *Scotland*, to disperse the Rebels; but that Officer either from a natural Incapacity, or from his Apprehensions of the People he had to deal with, very poorly executed his Orders. Never was more Industry used to magnify the Numbers of the Enemy than now; to give one Instance: A Chairman called *Mac-Lean* came to *Edinburgh*, and being brought before the Magistrates, declared that he saw an Army in *Ardnamurchan*, which occupied in Camp as much Ground as lies betwixt the *Caltoun* and *Leith*, which is about a *Scots* Mile. That he also saw four or five Ships hovering upon the Coast, and several Men, whose Dress he particularly described, land from them; a special Size was assigned their Cannon; the *Chevalier* was magnified as one of the strongest Men upon the Earth; and, in fine, nothing was omitted which might conduce to help their Cause.

Scotland before this was in perfect Peace; few Forces were in it, and these but new-levied Men; for, as the Generality of the People were well-affected, except in those Parts where the Rebellion broke out, it was judged necessary only to keep a few for garrisoning the forts, and awing the Smugglers; so that these Insurgents laid hold of the propereft Season, after the Repulse of our Forces at *Tourney*, to invade a Country almost naked and unprepared.

General *Cope*, in Obedience to his Instructions, at last issued out his Orders, of Date *August 13.* to the several Parties of the Troops to repair to their respective Posts. Arms and Ammunition were sent to the Camp at *Stirling*, and to the Garrisons from the Castle of *Edinburgh*. On the 19th *Cope*, accompanied by the Earl of *Lowdon*, and several Officers, set out from *Edinburgh* for *Stirling*,

to put himself at the Head of the Army, which consisted of about 2190 Men in all, viz. *Murray's Regiment of Foot*; 8 Companies of *Lascelles's*; 2 of *Guise's*; 5 of *Lee's*; 183 of the *Highland Regiment*; *Gardner's* and *Hamilton's Dragoons*.

On the 21st, the General marched from *Stirling* with the Infantry, and 6 field Pieces, 2 Cohorns, and several covered Waggons, leaving the Horse behind, as they could not get Forage in the Country through which he was to pass: So, crossing the *Firth* by *Stirling-Bridge*, he proceeded by the Way of *Taybridge* to *Inverness*, where he arrived on the 29th. Mean Time, the *Chevalier*, who had advanced to *Coreyerrig*, a Hill about 6 Miles from *Fort-Augustus*, finding he had nothing to oppose him, marched forward with the few (about 1900) which he had, and these very ill armed, many of them wanting Firelocks, reached the Braes of *Athol* on the 30th, and came next Day to *Blair*, the Duke of *Athol's* Seat, on which the Duke and several *Fyfe* Gentlemen removed to *Edinburgh*. Had *Cope* attacked the Rebels now, he, in all Probability, would either have then dispersed them, or made such a Diversion with his Forces, as would have obliged them soon to disband; but this Gentleman's Misfortune was to be unacquainted with the Country (against which he was prejudiced) and to trust the Reports which so much swelled the Numbers of his Enemies.

The *Pretender* continued at *Blair* till the 3d of *September*, when he mov'd toward *Dunkeld*. That Day a Detachment of his entred *Perth*, and next Day proclaimed his Father King, and him Regent. In the Afternoon he entred the Town on Horseback, amidst the Acclamations of his own Party. There his Standard was set up. The Person called Duke of *Perth*, the *Robertsons* and *Mac Gregors*, *Lord Nairn*, *Mercer of Aldie*, *Oliphant of Gask*, and all who had little to lose, Bankrupts, Papists, and such as were outlawed by Church and State, publickly resorted hither, as to an Asylum. These *Robertsons* are *Mac Donalds*, being come from one called *Robert*, as Numbers of other Names, such as *Mac Nauchtan*, *Mac Arthur*, &c. who spring from one Man, who has done something remarkable, for which they adopt his Name; they were reduced for Rebellion against *James IV*. *Lord Nairn* is a Son of a second Brother of the Duke of *Athole's* who married the Heiress of *Nairn*. He was in the Rebellion 1715, and was

was sentenced to die, but was pardoned. His Estate is almost gone, as indeed is Aldie's, &c. Lord George Murray, Brother to *Tullibardin*, and several more increased his Number.

While the 2 Armies, at the Distance of 83 Miles from each other, were preparing, the one to penetrate forward, the other to get up to a proper Station to prevent their Progress; the Country in general was in an Amaze. On the 7th a Detachment of the Rebels entered *Dundee*, and proclaimed the *Pretender*, searched the Town for Horses, Arms and Ammunition, and levied the Public Money. Next Day, however, the Ministers of the Town preached as usual, and prayed for King *George*, warmly recommending Loyalty to their Hearers, all without Molestation, tho' some *Highlanders* were present. A Ship with Gun-powder on Board was seized, and carried to *Perth*. Some Towns along the Coast of *Fife* were likeways visited by them.

The Rebels, while here, committed various Excesses, rifled several Shops of what was valuable, and even the poor Labourers were not exempted from their Rapine; the Cattle and Grain were promiscuously snatched up by the strolling Parties. The main Body were with the young *Adventurer*, who exercised them every Day. He put up in the Viscount of *Stormont*'s Lodging, and once gave a Ball, at which he took a single Trip, and then withdrew.

Cope, not caring to hazard his Forces, by returning the Way he came, fearing the Enemy would set upon him, dispatched Orders Southwards for Transports to be sent to *Aberdeen* to bring his Forces by Sea to *Leith*. The General decamped on the 4th, and was waited on by several of the well affected Gentlemen, who did all in their Power to render his March agreeable; yet this did not hinder his encamping amidst the ripe standing Corn, notwithstanding many Remonstrances to the contrary. He arrived at *Aberdeen* the 11th, rested his Troops till the 15th, then sailed for *Dunbar*, where he landed in the Night of the 17th.

The Enemy having Intelligence of the sailing of the Transports, and March of the Troops, set out from *Perth* the 11th, and forded the *Forth* at the *Frew* the 13th. *Gardner*'s Dragoons made a Shew of opposing their Passage; but one Party appeared at one Place, while the other passed over at another; on which *Gardner* retired. They seemed to direct their Rout to *Glasgow*, which City they summoned; but receiving no Answer, they turned

turned towards Edinburgh. As they passed by Stirling, they were complimented with a few Shot from the Castle, which they did not stay to resent, tho' some Balls are said to have lighted within 20 Yards of the young Chevalier. The Dragoons kept about 6 Miles before the Rebels, both hastening forward to Edinburgh ; where no sooner Notice was got of what passed, than all Precautions were taken for preserving the Place. From the Moment they left Perth, the City had repeated Accounts of them. Numbers of Volunteers, Ministers, Advocates, Merchants and Writers, (some of whom stood Centry at the Gates) not only bore Arms themselves, but liberally contributed by Subscription to raising a 1000 Foot for his Majesty's Service.

About 18 pieces of Cannon were brought from the Castle, and planted upon the Ports of the Town ; Rampsarts, Pallisadoes, and Barricadoes, were erected at the Gates and Walls. And, besides the Engineers who came from England, the worthy Mr. MacLaurin, the Archimedes of the Age, contributed to fix the Batteries.

The Banks, public Offices, and the most valuable Effects of some private Persons were secured in the Castle. On Sunday the 14th in the Morning, the City was alarmed, with the Approach of the Enemy ; the Gates were shut, Hamilton's Dragoons were sent for to join Gardner's at Corstorphin ; however, public Worship began, as usual, about 10 o'Clock ; but at 11 the Bell was tolled, which the Congregations taking for a Signal of the Enemy's advancing, they flew out of the Churches. The Magistrates caused the Volunteers, about 400, and Trained-Bands, about 1000, to draw up in the *Lawn-Market*, and *Parliament-Close*, where they made a very fine Appearance, Numbers carrying a Musket who were capable of buying a Captain's Commission. Hamilton's Dragoons came from Leith at an hard Trot. I saw them ride thro' the City brandishing their Swords ; heard them huzza as they past, which was chearfully answered, not only by those in Arms, but by the whole Crowd ; the Horses and Men, tho' raw and young, looked extremely well, and any Man would have been tempted to put too much Trust in them, which I fear too many did. They proceeded to Corstorphin, where they joined Colonel Gardner, who frequently declared, that had they been with him at Stirling, he could have stopped the Enemy's Passage. A lit-

the after, the whole City-Guard, together with the *Edinburgh* Regiment, marched out, and halted on the East-Side of *Colt-Bridge*, about a Mile from the City, in Expectation of being joined by the Volunteers, who demurred at this; for, as they only engaged to defend the Town, they thought they should keep within it, which they did. The Lord Provost sent Orders to those at the Bridge to march forward to join the Dragoons and receive Orders from the Commanders of the King's Troops. This they obeyed, and continued under Arms till Night. They were supplied with all Sorts of Provisions from *Edinburgh*, and nothing was wanting on the Side of the Country People to render their Situation agreeable. At 9 o'Clock, the Dragoons retired a Mile Eastward, and lay upon their Arms all Night, the Enemy being advanced to *New-Linton*.

Next Morning, the *Highland* Army continued their Rout, on whose Approach, a Party of Dragoons posted at *Corstorphin*, retired to the Main-body at *Colt-Bridge*, to the East of which they drew up; but all quitted that Post about three o'Clock afternoon, on Appearance of a Party of the Rebels on *Corstorphin* Hill. The Dragoons rode off by the North-Side of the City, and proceeded for *Haddington* (their Baggage and Tents being carried into the Castle) and the City-Soldiers came into the Town, where Things were in a general Uproar, every one setting forth the Actions of the Day, as he favoured or disliked the Cause. The Magistrates and Council, in Expectation of *Cope's* landing every Moment, assembled in the *Goldsmiths-ball*; a Petition was presented from the principal Inhabitants, desiring a general Meeting should be called, in order to determine what was proper to be done. After some Reasoning the Demand was granted, the Fire-Bell was rung, the most Part of the Citizens came to the *New-church* Isle, where, after formally telling the Design of the Meeting, the Question was put by the Lord Provost, the Colonel of the new Regiment, and Member of Parliament for the City, *Receive the Dragoons into the Town or not?* It was answered, *No Dragoons*. As his Lordship did not incline to invite them, for fear of the Consequences, so General *Guest* was averse to send them, unless they were formally called. In my humble Judgment, had either the Dragoons come in, or the Town stood out itself, as was the Provost's Opinion, the

Mischief

Mischief which closed this fatal Week would have been prevented. The *Rebels* had no Cannon, and it is known they are not fit for a Seige. Then the Question was put, *Defend the Town, or not.* All but two, said, *Not.* Upon this it was agreed to capitulate on the best Terms that could be got, and, in the mean Time, that the King's Arms should be returned into the Castle. As they were about to name Deputies to treat with the *Chevalier*, a Letter was handed in, directed to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, whose Superscription was, *Charles Prince of Wales, &c.* On mentioning these Words the Reader was stopt; so the Meeting broke up. Afterwards Deputies were sent off to the *Chevalier*, who had halted a little to the West of *Corstorphin*, but, on receiving an Epistle from a trusty Friend of what was passing, gave Orders to march. The Volunteers and *Edinburgh* Regiment gave their Arms into the Castle; a Party of the Trained-Bands and City Regiment kept Guard all Night. At *Gray's Mill*, two Miles Southwest of *Edinburgh*, the Deputies waited on the *Pretender*, who said to them: "I do not treat with Subjects." The Chiefs added, "The King's Declaration, and Prince's Manifesto, contained such Terms as every Subject ought to accept with Joy." And gave them till Two o'Clock in the Morning to return a positive Answer. The *Chevalier* asked what was become of the Volunteers Arms? To which it was answered, They were delivered to the Castle; at which he was displeased and said, "If any of the Town's Arms be missing I know what to do." No Answer coming to the *Rebels*, but a farther Delay being asked which was refused, Orders were given to *Lochiel* to march with his Clan undiscovered to the *Nether-Bow*. The Coach which had returned with the Deputies through the *West-Port*, was at this Time coming down the Street; and, being urgent to get out, the Porter and Centinels, notwithstanding the strictest Orders not to open the Gates, allowed the same to pass: the Port being opened, the *Camerons* rushed in; possessed themselves of it, then of the Main-Guard, making the Soldiers on Duty Prisoners, placed Centres at all the Gates and *Weigh-House*. This so surprized the Magistrates and Council, who had still been sitting, that they directly broke up. There were loud Complaints of *Provost Stuart*, without and within Doors; so that November 30th, he was taken into Custody of two of the King's Messengers, on Suspicion of

of High-Treason, and brought to *London*, but has since been tried and acquitted. The *Parliament-Close* was filled with *Rebels* before Five in the Morning. They were very naked, and several wanted Arms, especially Firelocks, but were supplied by those of the City which fell into their Hands. Their Weapons, which were unfit for Use, were rubbed up by the Armourers, who at this Time got constant Employment. They set about providing Clothes, Shoes and Linens, of which they were in great Want, the most Part having nothing but a short old Coat of coarse Tartan, a Pair of Hose, much worn, coming scarce up to their Knees; their Plaids and Bonnets in the same Condition. The Remainder of their Army came to *Duddingston* with the *Chevalier*, having fetched an half Compas about the Town for Fear of the Castle-Guns. He made his Entry to the *Abbey* through the Road that leads by St. *Anthony's Well*, the Duke of *Perth* riding on his Right, and Lord *Elcho*, who joined him the Night before, on his left Hand. They were all very much jaded, few but in *Highland* Clothes. As he came to the Head of the Hill, upon the Road leading to the Well, he alighted and walked a little. Several People now met him, fell upon their Knees, kissed his Hand, and he received them in a very popular Way. It was here the first general Huzza was raised; then walking down to St. *Anne's Yards*, he mounted his Horse, (*viz.* a bay brown Gelding) where he received another Huzza; and, as entering the *Abbey*, a third; he discovered a great Satisfaction at his Reception, smiling all the Time. He was a tall slender young Man, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, high nosed, large rolling brown Eyes, long visaged, red-haired, but at that Time wore a pale Periwig. He was in *Highland* Habit, had a blue Sash, wrought with Gold, that came over his Shoulder; red Velvet breeches, a green Velvet Bonnet, with a white Cockade, and a Gold Lace about it. He had a Silver-hilted broad Sword, and was shewn great Respect by his Forces. His Speech seemed very like that of an *Irishman*, very fly, and he spoke frequently to *O Sullivan* and Mr. *Murray*. Being come to *Holyroodhouse*, he put up in Duke *Hamilton's* Lodging. In the mean Time, such as forced into the Town took care to secure the Heralds for the ensuing Proclamations. Betwixt Twelve and One o'Clock at Noon six of them came to the Cross in their Robes, with a Trumpet before them. *David Beatt*, whose Father had been in the Rebellion 1715,

and

and he himself Bankrupt, kept the Papers in his Hand, and read them to the Herald who repeated after him. Some of the Clans got up to the Cross before the Heralds, where, meeting with their Friends, they saluted each other; took their Guns, and, with a jocose Air, presented them upon the Cross to such of their Comrades as they observed, to shew their Satisfaction, as well as Alertness at Arms. While the Clan Cameron in three Ranks surrounded the Cross, *Barisdale*, with *Mac Donald* a Papist, and Taylor, at the Head of the *Canongate*, were upon it, the Streets and Windows were crowded with Spectators of the unusual Scene, and the following Declarations were read amidst some Huzza's: Which, however well understood by the greater Number of the Bystanders, sure I am, the fortieth Man, did not know a single Sentence of them.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Declaration.

JAMES R.

JAMES VIII. by the Grace of GOD, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, Greeting:

Having always born the most constant Affection to our ancient Kingdom of Scotland, from whence We derive Our Royal Origin, and where Our Progenitors have swayed the Sceptre with Glory, through a longer Succession of Kings than any Monarchy upon Earth can at this Day boast of, We cannot but behold, with the deepest Concern the Miseries they suffer under a foreign Usurpation, and the intolerable Burdens daily added to their Yoke, which become yet more sensible to Us, when We consider the constant Zeal and Affection the Generality of our Subjects of that Our ancient Kingdom have expressed for us on all Occasions, and particularly when We had the Satisfaction of being Ourselves among them.

We see a Nation always famous for Valour, and highly esteemed by the greatest of foreign Potentates, reduced to the Condition of a Province, under the specious Pretence of an Union with a more powerful Neighbour. In consequence of this pretended Union, grievous and unprecedented Taxes have been laid on and levied with Severity in

Spiight

Spight of all the Representations that could be made to the contrary ; and these have not failed to produce that Poverty and Decay of Trade, which were easily foreseen to be the necessary Consequences of such oppressive Measures.

To prevent the just Resentment which could not but arise from such Usage, Our faithful *HIGHLANDERS*, a People always trained up and inured to Arms, have been deprived of them. Forts and Citadels have been built and garrisoned, where no foreign Invasion could be apprehended, and a Military Government has been effectually introduced, as into a conquered Country. It is easy to foresee what must be the Consequences of such violent and unprecedented Proceedings, if a timely Remedy be not put to them ; neither is it less manifest, that such a Remedy can ever be obtained, but by Our Restoration to the Throne of our Ancestors, into whose Royal Hearts such destructive Maxims could never find Admittance.

We think it needless to call to Mind how sollicitous We have ever been, and how often We have ventured Our Royal Person to compass this great End, which the divine Providence seems now to have finished Us with the Means of doing effectually, by enabling Our good Subjects in *England* to shake off the Yoke under which they have likeways felt their Share of the common Calamities. Our former Experience leave us no Room to doubt of the cheerful and hearty Concurrence of Our *SCOTS* Subjects on this Occasion, towards the perfecting the great and glorious Work : But that none may be deterred, by the Memory of past Miscarriages, from returning to their Duty, and being restored to the Happiness they formerly enjoyed. We in this publick Manner think fit to make known Our gracious Intentions towards all our People.

We do therefore, by this Our Royal Declaration, absolutely and effectually Pardon and remit all Treasons, and other Crimes hitherto committed against Our Royal Father, or Ourselves ; from the Benefit of which Pardon We except none, but such as shall, after the Publication hereof, wilfully and maliciously oppose Us, or those who shall appear, or endeavour to appear, in Arms for Our Service.

We farther Declare, That We will, with all convenient Speed, call a free Parliament, That, by the Advice and Assistance of such an Assembly, We may be enabled to repair the Breaches caused by so long an Usurpation, to redress all Grievances, and to free our People from the unsupportable

supportable Burden of the Malt-Tax, and all other Hardships and Impositions which have been the Consequences of the pretended Union, that so the Nation may be restored to that Honour, Liberty and Independency, which it formerly enjoyed.

We likeways promise, upon our Royal Word, to protect, secure, and maintain all our Protestant Subjects in the free Exercise of their Religion, and in the full Enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges and Immunities, and in the secure Possession of all Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, conformable to the Laws of the Land.

All this We shall be ready to confirm in our first Parliament, in which we promise to pass any Act or Acts that shall be judged necessary to secure each private Person in the full Possession of his Liberty and Property, to advance Trade, to relieve the Poor, and establish the general Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation: In all such Matters We are fully resolved to act always by the Advice of our Parliaments, and to value none of our Titles so much, as that of *Common Father of our People*, which We shall ever shew Ourselves to be, by Our constant Endeavours to promote the Quiet and Happiness of all Our Subjects. And We shall be particularly sollicitous to settle, encourage, and maintain the Fishery and Linen-Manufactory of the Nation, which We are sensible may be of such Advantage to it, and which, We hope, are Works reserved for Us to accomplish.

As for those who shall appear more signally zealous for the Recovery of our just Rights, and the Prosperity of their Country, We shall take effectual Care to reward them according to their respective Degrees and Merits. And We particularly promise, as aforesaid, Our full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper, whether of the Sea or Land, provided that, upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against our Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty: In which Case We shall pay them all the Arrears that shall be at that Time due to them from the Usurper: We shall grant to the Officers the same Commissions they shall then bear, if not higher; and to all Soldiers and Sailors a Gratification of a whole Year's Pay, for their Forwardness in promoting Our Service.

We farther promise and declare, that the Vassels of such as shall, without Regard to Our present Declaration, obstinately persist in their Rebellion, and thereby forfeit all Pretensions to Our Royal Clemency, shall be delivered from all Servitude they were formerly bound to, and shall have Grants and Charters of their Lands to be held immediately of the Crown, provided they, upon the Publication of this Our Declaration, declare openly for Us, and join heartily in the Cause of their Country.

And having thus declared Our gracious Intentions to Our loving Subjects, We do hereby require and command them to be assisting to Us in the Recovery of our Rights, and of their own Liberties: And that all Our Subjects, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do, upon the setting up of Our Royal Standard, immediately repair to it, or join themselves to such as shall first appear for Us in their respective Shires; and also to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and whatever else may be necessary for the Use of Our Forces.

We also strictly command all Receivers, Collectors, or other Persons, who may be seized of any Sum or Sums of Money levied in the Name, or for the Use of the Usurper, to retain such Sum or Sums of Money in their own Hands, till they can pay them to some Person of Distinction appearing publickly for Us, and demanding the same for Our Use and Service, whose Receipt or Receipts shall be a sufficient Ditcharge for all such Collectors, Receivers, or other Persons, their Heirs, &c.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewards of Stewartries, and their respective Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Boroughs, and Bailies of Regalities, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this our Declaration at the Market-Crosses of their respective Towns and Boroughs, and there to proclaim Us, under the Penalty of being proceeded against according to Law, for their Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty.

Given at our Court at Rome, the 23d Day of December 1743, the Forty-third Year of Our Reign. J. R.

J A M E S. R.

WHereas We have a near Prospect of being restored to the Throne of Our Ancestors, by the good Inclinations of our Subjects towards Us; and whereas, on account of the present Situation of this Country, it will be

be absolutely impossible for Us to be in Person at the first Setting up of Our Royal Standard, and even some Time after; We therefore esteem it for our Service, and the Good of our Kingdoms and Dominions, to nominate and appoint, as we hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, Our dearest Son CHARLES Prince of *Wales*, to be sole Regent of our Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and of all other Our Dominions during Our Absence. It is our Will and Intention, That our said dearest Son should enjoy and exercise all that Power and Authority, which, according to the ancient Constitution of our Kingdoms, has been enjoyed and exercised by former Regents. Requiring all Our faithful Subjects to give all due Submission and Obedience to our Regent aforesaid, as immediately representing Our Royal Person, and acting by Our Authority. And We do hereby revoke all Commissions of Regency granted to any Person or Persons whatsoever. And, *lastly*, We hereby dispense with all Formalities, and other Omissions that may be herein contained, declaring this Our Commission to be as firm and valid, to all Intents and Purposes, as if it had passed Our Great Seals, and as if it were according to the usual Stile and Forms. Given under Our Sign Manual and Privy-Signet, at Our Court at *Rome*, the 23d Day of *December* 1743, in the 43d Year of our Reign.

J. R. (L. S.) *Loco Sigilli.*

CHARLES P. R.

BY Virtue and Authority of the above Commission of Regency, granted unto Us by the King our Royal Father, We are now come to execute his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, by setting up His Royal Standard, and asserting his undoubted Right to the Throne of his Ancestors.

We do therefore, in His Majesty's Name, and pursuant to the Tenor of his several Declarations, hereby grant a free, full, and general Pardon for all Treasons, Rebellions, and Offences whatsoever, committed at any Time before the Publication hereof, against our Royal Grandfather, His Present Majesty and Ourselves. To the Benefit of this Pardon We shall deem justly intitled all such of His Majesty's Subjects, as shall testify their Willingness to accept of it, either by joining Our Forces with all convenient Diligence, by setting up His Royal Standard in other

Places, by repairing for Our Service to any Place where it shall be set up ; or, at leaſt, by openly renouncing all pretended Allegiance to the Usurper, and all Obedience to His Orders ; or to those of any Person or Persons com-missioned or employed by him, or acting avowedly for him.

As for those who ſhall appear more ſignally zealous for the Recovery of His Majesty's just Rights, and the Prof- perity of their Country, We ſhall take effectual Care to have them rewarded according to their reſpective Degrees and Merits ; and We particularly promise, as aforefaid, a full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper, pro- vided that upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle againſt His Majesty's Forces, they quit the ſaid unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty ; ſince they cannot but be ſensible, that no Engagements, entred into with a foreign Usurper, can diſpence with the Allegiance they owe to their natural Sovereign. And as a further Encouragement to them to comply with their Duty and our Commands, We promise to every ſuch Officer, the ſame or a higher Post in Our Service, than that which he at preſent enjoys, with full Payment of whatever Arrears may be due to him at the Time of his declaring for Us ; and to every Soldier, Trooper, and Dragoon, who ſhall join Us, as well as to every Seaman and Mariner of the Fleet, who ſhall declare for and ſerve Us, all their Arrears, and a whole Year's Pay to be given to each of them as a Gratuity, as ſoon as ever the Kingdoms ſhall be in a State of Tranquillity.

We do hereby farther pŕomise and declare, in His Ma- jesty's Name, and by Virtue of the abovesaid Commission, That, as ſoon as ever that happy State is obtained, he will, by and with the Advice of a free Parliament, wherein no Corruption, nor undue Influence whatſoever, ſhall be used to bias the Votes of the Electors, or Elected, ſettle, con- firm, and ſecure all the Rights, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of each of His reſpective Kingdoms : His Majesty being fully resolved to maintain the Church of *England* as by Law esta- blished, and likewiſe the Protestant Churches of *Scotland* and *Ireland* conformable to the Laws of each reſpective Kingdom, together with a Toleration to all Protestant Difſenters : He being utterly averse to all Perſecution and Oppreſſion whatſoever, particularly on account of Conſci- ence

ence and Religion. And We Ourselves, being perfectly convinced of the Reasonableness and Equity of the same Principles, do, in consequence hereof, farther promise and declare, That all His Majesty's Subjects shall be, by Him and Us, maintained in the full Enjoyment and Possession of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, and especially of all Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, conformable to the Laws of the Land, which shall ever be the unalterable Rule of His Majesty's Government, and Our own Actions.

And, that this our Undertaking may be accompanied with as little present Inconveniency as possible to the King's Subjects, We do hereby authorise and require all Civil Officers and Magistrates, now in Place and Office, to continue, till farther Orders, to execute their respective Employments in Our Name and by our Authority, as far as may be requisite for the Maintenance of common Justice, Order and Quiet; Willing and requiring them, at the same Time, to give strict Obedience to such Orders and Directions as may from Time to Time be issued out by Us, or those who shall be vested with any Share of Our Authority and Power.

We also command and require all Officers of the Revenue, Customs and Excise, all Tax Gatherers of what Denomination soever, and all others who may have any Part of the publick Money in their Hands, to deliver it immediately to some principal Commander authorized by Us, and take his Receipt for the same, which shall be to them a sufficient Discharge; and, in case of Refusal, We authorise and charge all such Our Commanders to exact the same for Our Use, and to be accountable for it to Us, or Our Officers for that Purpose appointed.

And having thus sincerely, and in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declared the true Sentiments and Intentions of the KING Our Royal Father, as well as Our own, in this Expedition, We do hereby require and command all His loving Subjects to be assisting to Us in the Recovery of His just Rights, and of their own Liberties: And that all such, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do forthwith repair to His Majesty's Royal Standard, or join themselves to such as shall appear in their respective Shires for His Service: And also to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and all whatever else may be necessary for the Use of Our Forces.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates of what Denomination soever, their respective Deputies, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this our Declaration at the Market-Crosses of their respective Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, and there to proclaim His MAJESTY, under the Penalty of being proceeded against according to Law, for the Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty. For as we have hereby graciously and sincerely offered a free and general Pardon for all that is passed, so We, at the same Time, seriously warn all His Majesty's Subjects, that we shall leave to the Rigour of the Law, all those who shall from henceforth oppose Us, or wilfully and deliberately do or concur in any Act or Acts Civil or Military, to the Lett or Detriment of Us, Our Cause or Title, or to the Destruction, Prejudice, or Annoyance of those, who shall, according to their Duty and our Intentions thus publickly signified, declare and act for Us.

Given at Paris, the 16th May 1745.

C. P. R.

Tho' these Manifesto's have been very solidly confuted by the *Occasional Writer*, yet I must here observe, 1. That I cannot think the Declaration of the Pretender was either penned or printed at *Rome*; of the last I have been frequently assured; and indeed from this Circumstance of the Proclamation issued out at *Lochiel*, of Date *August 22d*, setting 30,000*l.* upon the Head of His Majesty King *George*, being imposed on the same Type, with that Paper, the Matter would almost appear. The same Thing may be remarked of a small Piece in *Octavo*, called a Letter, containing the like Things with his Declaration, which was handed about among his Party in *June* before.

2. It is evident, a Correspondence has been carried on with him by the Disaffected, who are generally against the Union, that Bulwark of our Religion against *Rome*, and of our Liberties and Trade against *France*.

3. The levying Taxes from the Islanders and Highlanders is false; for they will neither traffick themselves, or suffer others to trade among them. And sure no Men, who have experienced the Blessings of Commerce, will complain of the Legislature, for having put an Hardship upon them. If Trade increases by the Wisdom of the Parliament, endeavouring to extend the several Branches thereof

thereof, why not pay a moderate Sum for supporting of it.

4. The depriving the Clans of Arms is so far from being wrong, that it has the Precedent from the Six *Jameses*, who did them twenty Times more hurt in one Reign, than this mild Government has since 1688: From which Period, there is not an Highlander or Islander, who has been stript of an Acre of Land: Strange the Pretender did not cry out upon the King for sending a 1000*l.* to teach them *Heresy*: But whether is it better to take from them their Arms, or allow them to murder one another, as on the 15th July 1544 when the *Mac Donalds* and *Fasers* fought almost to the Extirpation of both Parties, there remaining but seven of the former, and two of the latter, miserably wounded? Whether is it more gentle to disarm them, or hang 300 of them in Chains, as King *James I.* did?

5. His Profession of putting down ‘Forts and Cities in the *Highlands*, where no foreign Invasion could be apprehended,’ (a Fact contradicted by his Son’s Expedition) is certainly very weak; for if the Rebels would open their Eyes, they must see that these Garrisons cause vast Sums of Money to circulate among them; besides other Good which they do, as will easily occur to any Person skilled in Trade, or who knows these Parts. In short, were their Forts demolished, these tumultuary People, in a few Years, seeing their Loss for the Want of them, and come to themselves, would perhaps say, We have sinned! Give us our Forts again! Strange the Pretender did not call the Road made by General *Wade* in 1728. a Grievance also!

6. As to the Malt-Tax, it could be no great Bait to these Rebels, there being little thereof among them; they are supplied with *Usquebaugh*, i. e. *Aqua Vitæ*, from the North, which they carry by Land, and are immoderately fond of; But Gentlemen of Estates know the great Advantage reaped from that Duty, in that it makes the Grain sell better, and that the Excrefence advances the linnen Manufactory &c. beneficial to the Subject.

7. He seems no Way sensible of the Tyranny of King *James VII.* but rather judges he was wronged. His promising to maintain his Protestant Subjects in the free Exercise of their Religion, &c. conformable to the Laws of the Land, must be understood, not the Laws since the

Usurpation, [but those of his Father, who sent a Popish Army to root out the Presbyterians with the most rigorous Prosecution. And no Doubt, the freeing *Britain*, particularly *Scotland*, from *Imposition*, is to restore it to its ancient State under the *Jamesses*, when the People sold their Commodities to the *French*, who eased them of the Trouble of trading to the *East* and *West-Indies*; gave them Wines and Cambricks in Return, of which they were so fond, as, for a small Sum, all of them, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty (a Method revived by the Pretender) would repair to the Royal Standard, and march as the Court of *Versailles* directed.

8. That a Spirit of arbitrary Power breaths in the Father's is clear, and that the Son has servilely copied from him is as evident. What a strange Offer is this, to promise Pardon to Soldiers, Sailors, &c. only if they would come over to him; when we need not quote the Acts of *Leipsick*, to prove that it is a *Popish* Tenet, *to keep no Faith with Hereticks*: Has not the *Popish* Pretender declared it in the strongest Terms? Has he not said, that
 ‘ no Engagements (yea, *Oaths*) entred into with a foreign
 ‘ Usurper, can dispence with the Allegiance they owe to
 ‘ their natural Sovereign?’ I have been informed, that the old Pretender draws a Paper extremely well, and is a Man of exquisite Sense, which I should not scruple to believe, if he had not discovered a Mind insensible of the most apparent Slights from the *French* Court and General-Officers. An Instance of which I shall give. One Day the *Mareschal de Villars*, who was an excellent Commander, but very vain, had an Interview with the present King of *Sweden*, then Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and Generalissimo of the *Dutch* Troops, some of the Princes of the Blood, the Pretender, and chief Nobility, came with the former; several General-Officers and Princes with the latter. The Vivacity of *Villars* took the Start of the *Swedish* Prince. With an Air becoming so great a Man, he introduced the Grand-Children of *Lewis*, and the rest in his Train; then, as if correcting a Mistake, he turns to the *Chevalier*, and says, with a jeering Smile, thrice over, *Voyez le Chevalier de St. George*. His Highness taking up the Taunt, turned his Looks from the General to the unfortunate Tool, (beholding the one with Disdain, the other with Compassion) brought on another Discourse, and did not receive him. That the Pretender is a good General, and consequently prudent,

is declared by the Author of the *Military History of Lewis XIV.* in his Description of the Battle of *Malplaquet*, where he first took the Name of *Chevalier de St. George*, and spilt much *British* Blood. A meritorious Recommendation to the *British* Throne ! But I must be allowed either to discredit what I heard of his Parts, and the Account of his Bravery, or else conclude his Son's Council have used Freedom with his Name : For, to say no more, can a Man in his Senses be supposed to court a Throne with these Methods, *viz.* Accuse the major, *England*, of oppressing *Scotland* the minor Part ? But the best Remarks on this Piece, and those of the 9th and 10th *October*, are to be found in the Resolutions of Parliament, 7th *November* 1745. The Tenor of which is as follows.

Resolved,

' By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons
 ' in Parliament assembled, that the two Papers respective-
 ' ly signed *James R.* and dated at *Rome* the 23d Day of
 ' December 1743. and the four printed Papers, signed
 ' *Charles P. R.* dated respectively the 16th Day of *May*
 ' 1745. *August* 22d 1745. the 9th Day of *October* 1745.
 ' and the 10th Day of *October* 1745. are false, scanda-
 ' lous and traiterous Libels, intended to poison the Minds
 ' of his Majesty's Subjects ; containing the most malicious,
 ' audacious and wicked Incitements to them to commit
 ' the most abominable Treasons ; groundless and infamous
 ' Calumnies and Indignities against the Government,
 ' Crown, and Sacred Person of his most excellent Maje-
 ' sty King *George II*, our only rightful and undoubted So-
 ' vereign ; and seditious and presumptuous Declarations a-
 ' gainst the Constitution of this united Kingdom ; repre-
 ' senting the high Court of Parliament, now legally assem-
 ' bled by his Majesty's Authority, as an unlawful Assem-
 ' bly ; and all the Acts of Parliament, passed since the late
 ' happy Revolution, as null and void ; and that the said
 ' printed Papers are full of the utmost Arrogance and in-
 ' solent Affronts to the Honour of the *British* Nation, in
 ' supposing that his Majesty's Subjects are capable of being
 ' imposed upon, seduced or terrified, by false and oppro-
 ' brious Invectives, infidious Promises, or vain and impo-
 ' tent Menaces ; or of being deluded to exchange the free
 ' Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, as well civil
 ' as religious, under the well established Government of a
 ' Protestant

‘ Protestant Prince, for Popery and Slavery under a Pe-
‘ pish bigotted Pretender, long since excluded by the wi-
‘ fest Laws made to secure our excellent Constitution,
‘ and abjured by the most solemn Oaths,

Resolved,

‘ By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons
‘ in Parliament assembled, that, in Abhorrence and De-
‘ testation of such vile and treasonable Practices, the laid
‘ several printed Papers be burnt by the Hands of the com-
‘ mon Hangman, at the *Royal-Exchange* in *London*, on
‘ *Tuesday* the 12th Day of this Instant *November*, at One
‘ of the Clock in the Afternoon ; and that the Sheriffs of
‘ *London* do then attend, and cause the same to be burnt
‘ there accordingly.’ These Orders were punctually ob-
eyed, amidst the repeated Acclamations of a prodigious
Multitude.

The *Chevalier* is no sooner in the *Abbey*, than he sent a Message to the City of *Edinburgh*, superscribed *Charles P. R.* and subscribed *C. P. R.* requiring, on Pain of military Execution, that 1000 Tents, 2000 Targets, 6000 Pair of Shoes, and a proportional Number of White-iron Water-cantines, should be prepared against the 23d. The Deacons met with their several Incorporations, and took a Note of what each could furnish of this Demand. A Report was made by these to the general Meeting upon the 24th, and the several Articles were prepared ; and 2s. 6d. was laid upon every 20s. of real House-rent for Payment of them.

Sept. the 18th an Order was proclaimed at the *Cross of Edinburgh*, requiring all the Inhabitants of that City and Suburbs, and of the County of *Mid-Lothian*, to give up, at their own Expence, all the Arms and Ammunition in their Custody, under Pain of being deemed Rebels, and treated as such. The Muskets which they got this Way were tried by them, sometimes at the Expence of those who were near them, and some Shots proved fatal to themselves.

That Day a Drum beat up for Soldiers through the City, in the Pretender’s Name, and 5 Guineas advance were offered. A Captain’s Commission was proffered to such as could raise 40, and a Lieutenancy to these who should bring 20 Men to the Field. The Author of the *Caledonian Mercury*, *James Grant*, a Papist, who had been an Officer in *Airy’s Regiment* in the Rebellion 1715. moulded that

New’s-

New's-Paper to the Times. A Journal of the *Chevalier's* Progress is inserted; the Alacrity and Courage of the *Highlanders* is cried up to the Skies; the Duke of *Berwick's* Letters 1732. from the Trenches of *Gaeta*, concerning the young Chevalier *Charles* are printed. He is compared to *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*; — with how much Justice, let *Preston*, *Falkirk* and *Culloden* tell. The King's Speech, as fine a one as ever came from a Throne, is commented upon, and called, *The Elector of Hanover's Speech to his pretended Parliament*, and, when News was barren, the ill-digested and false *Memoirs of Lord Dundee*, who was as much an Enemy to King *William*, as *Grant* to King *George*, were continued in that Paper, till the whole were exhausted.

While the *Chevalier* was in the *Abbey of Holyroodhouse*, and his little Army at *Duddingston*, General *Cope* was at *Dunbar*, joined by two Regiments of Dragoons under Brigadier General *Fowkes*, who had come from *England* to take upon him the Command of the Horse, and by several of the Volunteers, who had engaged for the Defence of the City of *Edinburgh*; as these Gentlemen were under Arms, in Time of the general Meeting upon the 16th, so that they could not be present to controul what was then done, they now resolve to shew their Zeal.

The Earl of *Hume*, Lords *Belhaven*, *Justice-Clerk* and *Drummore*, did all in their Power to render *Cope's* Expedition agreeable; they were at considerable Pains to get Intelligence, (which that Officer was not careful enough to procure in the North) and inform him of the real State of Affairs.

On the 17th at Night, the Forces disembarked; a Council of War was held, whether to march forward and fight the Rebels, or retire till joined by some veteran Regiments. The Gentlemen who were affected in their private Properties, were much more touched at the dismal Change, of seeing the *Lothians* and Metropolis of the Nation, as remarkable for their Loyalty in general, as for their stately Buildings, Order and Beauty of their Streets, from the Seat of Judges and great Men, from a Seminary of Arts and Sciences, from the Centre of Politeness and Decency, become the Habitation of the *Camerons*, (whose Chieftain *Lochiel* was Governor of the Town) *Mac-Gregors*, *Mac-Donalds*, &c. were desirous of being rid of such Masters, and therefore urged the marching forward

ward

ward to the Attack. Several Officers were for advancing, while others were for retiring, till farther Assistance should be sent. *Cope* was almost brought into this last Opinion on the 18th; but next Morning (whether by Orders from above, or not) he altered his Mind. The Lords formerly named, and Gentlemen who waited on him, procured Carriages for his Baggage. The People brought their Horses with such Alacrity, that their Faces and Gestures spoke the Sincerity of their Minds: But whether from his Willingness to alleviate the Burden, by communicating it among many, or an Hardship he inclined to put on the innocent Objects of his Aversion, I shall not determine: But he used twice as many as were needful; nor did he give the least Gratuity to the Owners.

On the 19th the Drums beat to Arms; and the Troops marched to *Haddington*, where they encamped that Night: Next Day they proceeded Westward, and about 11 o'Clock of the Forenoon, halted upon a Corn-field to the West of *Seaton*, opposite to *Cockeny*. This was indeed a most advantageous Situation; for they had a Ditch in Front, from whence two Parks, divided by a high Dyke, sloped upward; the Sea, *Cockeny*, &c. on their Flank; a Park-dyke on their Right, at the Ends of which there were Roads lying East and West. In short, the Ground about them was all inclosed, except from the East, whence they came. All Things necessary, both for Man and Horse, were supplied by the Country, with a Chearfulness not to be described, and Workmen waited nothing but Orders to enter upon the most difficult Tasks.

The Rebels, who had been joined on the 19th by the Grants of *Glenmoriston*, decamped about 4 o'Clock in the Morning of the 20th; for having early Intelligence of the Arrival of *Cope's* Army, they had resolved to fight him. The Pretender, at their Head, presenting his Sword, said, *My Friends, I have flung away the Scabbard.* This was answered with an Huzza, altho' they were said to be in a great Parnick. He proceeded slowly towards *Inveresk*, thence to *Carberry-hill*, along the Brow of which the Rebels extended themselves, till they espied the Army. It was now two o'Clock, when they raised a loud Huzza, which was readily answered by the King's Forces. Had *Cope* attacked them directly, or advanced to *Esk-water*, and stopt them on their March to *Musselburgh-bridge*, Things

Things might have gone otherways: Had the Duke acted at *Culloden*, as *Cope* did at *Preston*, what would have been the Event! Both Armies continued in View of each other till betwixt 4 and 5 o'Clock, when the King's raised some Huzzas, which were not answered. Some Cannon were likewise discharged at a Party of Rebels, who had got into the Church-Yard of *Tranent*, but did no other Harm than breaking the Arm of one of them; at which, however, they fled in the utmost Confusion, which *Cope* ought to have improved. About an Hour after, the Rebels, from their Motions, seemed to be for an Attack. They were advancing by the Road at the upper Dyke Westward, and at the End of it were to turn East and take the Troops in Flank. Had the Dragoons rode through the Passages, and the Foot crossed through the Park, such a Fire might have been given as would soon have obliged them to flee; but instead of this, the Lines only wheeled, and so fronted the West, to receive the Enemy; which they observing, retired to their former Ground. Night now coming on, both lay upon their Arms. *Cope* ordered some Fires to be made, which discovered to the Rebels what was doing in his Camp; whereas in their's not one Word was heard, nor the least Sign seen, except a Lanthorn with a Candle, which, like a Meteor, blazed a little, and then disappeared. Some Coehorns were thrown at them, but did no Harm. About 3 in the Morning the Enemy crossed through some Inclosures, and getting below *Seaton-House*, they formed, while another Body was stealing a March to prevent the Army's Escape to *Edinburgh*. Now it was almost five o'Clock, when the Pretender addressed his Party thus: *Follow me, Gentlemen; by the Assistance of God I will this Day make you a free and happy People.* But, while marching, *Lochiel* advised him not to advance, and ordered a small Party to stand about him, upon a rising Field, to the South-west of *Seaton*. Their Right Wing, consisting of the Regiments of *Keppoch*, *Glengary*, *Clanronald* and *Glenco*, was commanded by *Perth*, Lieutenant-General; the Left composed of the *Camerons*, *Stuarts of Appin*, one Body of the *MacGregors*, with *Glencairneg* (the rest being with Major *James Drummond*) was under Lord *George Murray*. Their 2d Line, made up of the *Athole Men*, *Robertsons*, *MacLauchlans*, &c. under Lord *Nairn*. The few Horse which they had, about 100, and these very unfit

unfit for Action, stood as a Body of Reserve. The first Line crawled upon their Knees, like Hunters in Quest of their Prey. Some of *Cope's* Centries saw them; but whether they believed them to be a Hedge appearing by Means of the Dawn, or if they were prohibited to fire on any Account, as they gave out, or if afraid to discharge, sure it is the Rebels quietly advanced, and came up in the Form of a Wedge towards the Artillery, which, being ill guarded, upon the firing of two Shot, soon fell into their Hands. It was at this Time the Body of the Army had the first general Notice of them. The *Highlanders*, in a declining Posture, covering their Heads and Breasts with their Targets, marched furiously up to the first Line, where they gave a loud Huzza. They received some Platoons, which some of the Soldiers, without Orders, discharged for their own Safety; then, firing full in the Face of the Troops, they threw away their Firelocks, rushed upon the raw Men with Sword and Pistol, and made a dreadful Havock. At the Moment they raised the Shout, the young Horses on the Wings, *viz.* *Gardner's* on the Right, and *Hamilton's* on the Left, affrighted at such a Noise in the Morning, fell a capering, fled off all at once, and disordered the Foot; yea, some of them, when their Riders were dismounted, ran through the Enemy towards *Dunbar*, whither *Fowkes* and *Lascelles* retreated. The Rebels pursued very irregularly, firing Pistols at them. Some Officers, endeavoured to rally some of the Foot, and give the Enemy a Fire while in this Confusion, which had they done, the Misfortune might have been remedied; but as the second Line advanced it was forborn. The Dragoons halted half a Mile from the Field, and drew up; and could *Cope* have thought of returning upon the Clans, now in Disorder, he might have regained the Advantage, for the Foot had not yet surrendered: But as this either did not occur at the Time, or was judged impracticable, *Cope*, the Earls of *Hume* and *Lowdon* retired with them by the Way of *Channel-kirk*, where they first stopt, with about fifteen of the Foot that followed their Rout, to *Lauder*, from thence the next Day to *Berwick*. The Infantry in the first Line were miserably massacred by the Rebels. Such as threw down their Arms, and begged for Quarters upon their Knees, were inhumanly mangled; and such as fled into the Inclosures were pursued and kill'd. But the great Carnage was at the *Grange Park*-
Dyke,

Dyke, which when the poor Men were climbing, they were massacred in the most barbarous Manner; twenty were killed by the Sword, for one who fell by a Bullet: At last the Slaughter was stopt by *Perth* and *Lochiel*.

In this Battle were slain, of the King's Troops, 360, among whom was the brave Colonel *James Gardner*, (a Gentleman, who, in the Heat of Youth, had been turned from the most licentious Dissoluteness, to the Piety, Strictness, Prudence and Wisdom of the grayest Hairs) universally lamented, especially as he was against all the Motions that brought on this fatal Scene. Captain *Stuart* of *Phisgil*, of *Lasselle's* Regiment, Captains *Brymer* and *Rogers* of *Lee's*, *Howel of Guise's*, *Bishop* and Ensign *Forbes* of *Murray's*. About 500 were wounded, the rest mostly taken Prisoners, with 83 Officers; several of whom were wounded, particularly, Lieutenant Colonel *Whitney* of *Gardner's*, and Major *Bowles* of *Hamilton's* Dragoons. The latter after he had fallen, with his Horse, which was one of the Six that were killed upon the Field, was desperately hacked by the Boys who followed the Rebels. This was the Fate of as many as fell, but particularly of *Gardner*, and the Master of *Torphichen*. The private Men's Heads were almost cut through, the greater Number in the back Part; some had 7 or 8 Wounds. Noses, Hands, Arms, Legs, &c. were promiscuously to be seen scatter'd o'er the Field. The Dragoons scarcely lost 50, between killed, wounded and Prisoners. On the Side of the Rebels were killed 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Ensign, and about 40 private Men; they had 80 wounded, and *Rob Roy*, *MacGregor's* Son, who then went under the Name of Captain *James Drummond*. All the Cannon, (*viz.* 6 Pieces) two Coehorns, all the Tents, Baggage, Equipage, &c. fell into their Hands; they seiz'd also the Military Chest, containing 4000 £. *Cope* having secured the rest, partly in the *Fox* Man of War, *Haddington*, and elsewhere, which was the only prudent Action of that Officer during his inglorious Campaign. The *Highlanders* plundered some Officers both of their Money and Watches; their Servants were not spared, and some Country Gentlemen, who were not in Arms, were treated in the same manner. I myself surveying the Field, before the Dead were stript, asked some of the wounded Men what was become of *Cope*? And they all, but especially the *English* Soldiers, spoke most disrespectfully and bitterly of him. After this I went to the

Road-Side, where the *Chevalier*, who by Advice of *Perth*, &c. had sent to *Edinburgh* for Surgeons, was standing. He was clad as an ordinary Captain, in a coarse Plaid and blue Bonnet, his Boots and Knees were much dirtied ; he seemed to have fallen into a Ditch, which I was told by one of his Lifeguards he had. He was exceeding merry : Speaking of his Army, he said twice, ‘ *My Highlandmen have lost their Plaids.*’ At which he laughed very heartily. When talking of the Wounded, he seemed no Way affected. There were seven Standards taken, which when he saw, he said in *French*, a Language he frequently spoke in, *We have missed some of them* ; Then he refreshed himself upon the Field, and with the utmost Composure eat a Piece of cold Beef, and drank a Glass of Wine, amidst the deep and piercing Groans of the wounded and dying, who had fallen a Sacrifice to his Ambition. Next Day the poor Men were brought into *Edinburgh* upon Carts ; some were put into the Infirmary, others begged thro’ the high Streets, and were generously supplied by the Inhabitants ; but no Charity was shewn by the Rebels, so great was their Hatred to a red-Coat.

Such was the Event of the Battle of *Preston*, in which the Rebels gave out, that, with 1456 Highland Foot, without Artillery or Horse, they had routed a regular Army of 4000 Foot and Horse, besides Volunteers, &c. supported with Cannon, and almost entrenched. But whoever considers the Matter, will find the Boast was groundless ; for when *Cope* marched to the North, he had only about 1624 Foot, and at *Preston* it is not to be supposed he had more ; and of these 466 were out on Parties, viz. 100 with the Artillery, 230 with the Baggage, 70 at Colonel *Gardner’s* House, and 66 watching at the upper Park-Dyke next to the Enemy ; there were likewise 118 Dragoons out in the same Manner. If this is adverted to, and that young Horses, when fired upon in the Morning, generally reel, it will be found that 1456, (according to themselves,) choice Highland Desperadoes, some of whom had been in foreign Armies, did no more than surprize about 1158 raw Foot, who were more incommoded by their own Horse, than by their Enemies. I would not here be understood to detract from the Bravery of the Clans, (a Virtue which they carry to such an Extreme, that it degenerates into Madness) but only observe, that it is a peculiar

ilar Weakness in them to magnify every little Instance of good Fortune into a Prodigy. The Arms of the Troops were reserved for Recruits by the Rebels ; the Clothes and Linnens of the Officers and Soldiers were given to Men, some of whom scarce ever before had a Shirt. Colonel *Gardner's* House was rifled of every Thing that was valuable, which had not been carried off. Some People about *Tranent* and *Preston* were stript, by the Conquerors, of their Clothes, Shoes, Buckles, &c. Had the young Pretender marched to *England*, it is hardly to be supposed but *Cope* would have carried the Consternation even to *London*. There were few Forces in the Kingdom then, and these but new raised Men. However, his Counsels were infatuated, and by his Conduct he ruined himself. The Prisoners were sent to *Edinburgh*, and confined in the Church and Tolbooth of *Canongate*, where they continued till the 29th, when they were transported to *Logie-Rate* in *Athole*; and their Officers, who had been liberated upon Parole, and obliged daily to present themselves, were conducted to *Perth*. After the Battle the *Chevalier* sent off Mr. *Kelly* to *France*. He rode Post to *Dover*, where he embarked for *Dunkirk*, and sent off some Vessels with Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, and Money to *Scotland*; from thence he went to *Paris*, and laid before the French Court the glorious State of his Master's Affairs. And now did the *Chevalier's* Connection with *France*, which was only conjectured at first, though hardly disowned by him, fully appears.

The Pretender, the Night after the Battle, let the Ministers of *Edinburgh* know, that they were allowed to preach as usual, but not to name King *George*; however, these had resolved, in a previous Meeting, not to exercise that Part of their Office under his Protection, being determined to avoid the Practice of the Nonjurant-Clergy, (who convened as usual) by testifying their Loyalty to their King, with whose royal Protection they were favoured on all Occasions; a late Instance whereof they had, in his gracious Condescension to signify his Pleasure to his Parliament, for promoting the pious Scheme of providing for the Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*. The Ministers of the *West-Kirk*, Mr. *Mac-Vicar*, and Mr. *Pitcairn*, being sheltered under Cover of the Castle Guns, prayed for King *George*, as usual, and in the strongest and most pathetic Terms, recommended Loyalty to their Hearers.

On Monday, the 23d, three Proclamations were issued out; the first, ordering all Farmers within five Miles of Edinburgh, to be ready, at twelve Hours Warning, to furnish their Horses for carrying the Baggage of the Rebels to Berwick upon Tweed, or the like Distance. Another forbidding "any outward Demonstrations of publick Joy " on Account of the late Victory, as it had involved many " innocent People in great Calamity, and had been obtained " by the Effusion of the Blood of his Majesty's Subjects, " admonishing all true Friends to their King and Country, " to return Thanks to God for his Goodnes towards them, " as he, the Pretender, did for himself;" and concludes, with a Declaration of his Protection to those concerned in publick Worship. A third forbidding Abuses by his Army. Next Day the following Indemnity was proclaimed.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, Regent of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS we are informed, That several of Our Subjects, as well Clergy as Laity, in Our ancient City of Edinburgh, and Neighbourhood thereof, did associate and take up Arms against us; and that many of them fled from their Houses, lest they had been prosecuted, and made Examples of, as their Crimes demerited.

And whereas, we have nothing at Heart but the Good of all Our Subjects, how much soever deluded by the Pre-judice of Education or mistaken Interest; and being always disposed, as a true Father of our Country, to display that Mercy and Tenderness natural to Us, and the distinguishing Characteristick of our Family.

We do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, hereby grant a full Pardon to the Persons associated as aforesaid, for all Treasons, Rebellions, and Offences whatsoever, committed by them at any Time before the Publication of these Presents, whether against Our Royal Grandfather of blessed Memory, his present Majesty, or Ourselves, dispensing with the Generality hereof, and admitting the same to be as effectual, to all Intents and Purposes, as if all their Names had been herein set down. PROVIDED always, That the Persons aforesaid, present themselves within twenty four Days after the Publication hereof, to our trusty

trusty and beloved Counsellor John Murray of Broughton, Esq; Our Secretary, or any one of Our Council appointed for that Purpose, at our Palace of *Holyrood-house*, or where else We shall be for the Time, with a Declaration that they shall live for the future as quiet and peaceable Subjects to Us and Our Government, otherways these Presents to be of no Effect to them. Given at our Palace of *Holyrood-house*, the twenty fourth Day of *September*, and of his Majesty's Reign the forty-fifth Year, 1745.

CHARLES P. R.

By His Highnesses Command, Jo. Murray.

On the 25th, Protection was proffered to the Banks, if they would return from the Castle to their former Business; but this Promise was disregarded. There were also Proclamations for preventing Thefts and Robberies; which had but little Effect upon the Rebels, for, under Pretext of searching for Arms, they would rifle Peoples Houses, and carry off what was valuable. On the 30th, every Person possessest of Arms, Tents, Horses, warlike Stores, taken at *Preston*, were required to return the same under Pain of Military Execution. That same Day the Magistrates of all Burghs in *Scotland*, the Collectors of the Land-Tax in all the Shires, the Collectors and Comptrollers of Customs, were ordered, by circular Letters, to repair to the Palace of *Holyrood-house*, to have the Sums to be paid by the respective Towns ascertained, and to bring in their Books, and what Money was due, upon Pain of Treason, Rebellion, and Military Execution. Few obeyed, but left the Kingdom, or else repaired to the Castle.

The Goods in the Custom-House of *Leith*, were sold for the Use of the young *Cheavalier*. And several Demands were made upon Towns in the Country, and upon *Glasgow* no less than 10,000*l.* but the Sum was abated to 5,500*l.*

Thus they proceeded without Controul, till the 25th, that some Cannon were discharged at them, as they were observed to make too near Approaches to the Castle, and to hinder People from going to it. On the 29th, all Communication between the Castle and City was stopt; whereupon General *Guest*, then Commander of the Forces in *Scotland*, who had repaired to that Fort, wrote to Provost *Stewart*, "That since the Passage to and from the Castle " was shut up, he would make Use of Cannon to dislodge

" the *Higland Guards*, he having got Orders from Court
" to keep the Avenues clear." The Letter was sent by some
Deputies to the *Chevalier*, who immediately gave them
an Answer in Writing, wherein he speaks of our present
illustrious King, in a Manner neither suitable to his Ma-
jesty, or to one who assumed the Name he himself did.
And, after aggravating the Barbarity of the Orders, upon
which he put the worst Construction, he declared he
would make full Reprisals upon the Estates of those who
were Abettors of the *German Government*.

The Deputies reported the Pretender's Answer to the
two Generals, *Preston* and *Guest*, who, in Compassion to
the City, gave a Respite for six Days, till the Return of an
Express from Court. Some thought the *Chevalier* would
have desisted also; but, on the contrary he went *Incognito*,
under Favour of the Night, to the *Castle-Hill*, and gave
Directions for fixing a Battery against the Fort. *Lochiel*
undertook the Siege from that Place, while some hot-
headed People, who had joined at *Edinburgh*, were to en-
trench themselves at *Livingston's Yards*, to the South-
West of the Garrison, within Reach of her great Guns:
So from Octob. 2d, that Orders were given from the *Che-
valier*, forbidding Communication, upon Pain of Death, be-
tween the Castle and the Town, there was a Blockade of
both, till the 5th, that the King's Letter came, ordering
to spare the City, but to keep the Passes open, till the
Relief, which was hastning, should arrive. As the Re-
bels were at *Holyrood-house*, the Packet fell into their Hands,
and, to be before the Generals, a Proclamation is issued out,
setting forth, " That the Prince, in Consideration of the
many Murders committed on the innocent Inhabitants, and
of the Duty of Justice to give place to Mercy, when the
good of a People required, took off the Blockade of the
Castle." The Infatuation of the Rebels can scarce be pa-
ralleled; they had not fixed a single Cannon, nor had they
one Battering-piece. As they possest themselves of an old
ruinous Houle on the North-side of the *Castle-Hill*, next
to the Fort, they were dislodged soon from thence by the
great Guns. And on the 4th, Fire was set to the Place;
it burnt with great Violence, but the Flames did not catch
hold of the adjacent Buildings; the Bell-House shared the
same Fate, in which *Lochiel* taking up his Quarters, was
hurt by a Fall of a Stone upon his Shoulder; 3 Men and
a Serjeant fallyed out upon *Livingston's Yards*, killed 3
Men,

Men, wounded two, brought off the Captain and 7 Prisoners, after setting Fire to the Habitation to which they betook themselves; the unhappy People were buried in the very Trench they had digged. Such however was the Tenderness of the Garrison, that, tho' frequent Sho's were discharged, yet these were so well directed, that none of the Town's People suffered during this Blockade, except two Men who were killed, and one Woman who was wounded. Several of the Rebels were slain, particularly as they were scrambling up the Rock on the North-side, in the Night-time; and upon the Saturday, when the Soldiers, under Cover of the great Guns, digged a Trench across the Hill, several were wounded. Thence they fired very briskly, but were answered by the Rebels, whom they drove from their Fastnesses down to Miln's-Court and the Weigh-House, whence they were dislodged likewise, the Wall thereof being beat down. As the Rebels fled from the Lanes, some Soldiers advanced to them, at which Time two of them were hurt, and retired, which was the only Loss the Garrison sustained. All Saturday Afternoon there was constant Firing from the Fort. The Firing ceasing upon the Sabbath, was to the Inhabitants like a Calm after an Hurricane. On the 7th, old Gordon of Glenbucket, and Lord Ogilvie, joined with about 400 Men. As the former had neither Power nor Riches, so he could bring none with him, but People of desperate Fortunes like himself, the latter, as he had Power, so he used it in the most savage Manner, by threatening with Fire and Sword several of those he brought with him. On the 8th, a Proclamation was made, setting forth, how acceptable Money, Arms and Horses, &c. would be to the Pretender, from such as could not personally join him, And on the 10th the following Declaration was published.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging: Unto all his Majesty's Subjects, of what Degree soever, Greeting.

CHARLES P. R.

AS soon as We, conducted by the Providence of GOD, arrived in Scotland, and were joined by a Handful of Our Royal Father's Subjects, Our first Care was to make publick his most gracious Declaration; and,

in Consequence of the large Powers by him vested in Us, in Quality of Regent, We also emitted Our own *Manifesto*, explaining and enlarging the Promises formerly made, according as We came to be better acquainted with the Inclinations of the People of *Scotland*. Now that it has pleased GOD so far to smile on Our Undertaking, as to make Us Master of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, We judged it proper, in this publick Manner, to make manifest what ought to fill the Hearts of all his Majesty's Subjects, of what Nation or Province soever, with Comfort and Satisfaction.

We therefore hereby, in his Majesty's Name, declare, That his sole Intention is to reinstate all his Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and that Our present Attempt is not undertaken in order to enslave a free People, but to redress and remove the Encroachments made upon them; not to impose upon any a Religion which they dislike, but to secure them all the Enjoyment of those which are respectively at present established among them, either in *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*; and if it shall be deemed proper that any farther Security be given to the established Church or Clergy, We hereby promise, in his Name, That he shall pass any Law that his Parliament shall judge necessary for that Purpose.

In Consequence of the Rectitude of Our Royal Father's Intentions, We must farther declare his Sentiments with regard to the National Debt: That it has been contracted under an unlawful Government, Nobody can disown, no more than that it is now a most heavy Load upon the Nation; yet, in regard that it is for the greatest Part due to those very Subjects whom he promises to protect, cherish and defend, He is resolved to take the Advice of his Parliament concerning it, in which He thinks He acts the Part of a just Prince, who makes the Good of His People the sole Rule of His Actions.

Furthermore, We here in his Name declare, That the same Rule laid down for the Funds, shall be followed with respect to every Law or Act of Parliament since the Revolution; and, in so far as, in a free and legal Parliament, they shall be approved, He will confirm them. With respect to the pretended Union of the two Nations, the King cannot possibly ratify it, since He has had repeated Remonstrances against it from each Kingdom; and since it is incontestable, that the principal Point then in View,

was the Exclusion of the Royal Family from their undoubted Right to the Crown, for which Purpose the grossest Corruptions were openly used to bring it about. But whatever may be hereafter devised for the joint Benefit of both Nations, the King will most readily comply with the Request of His Parliaments to establish.

And now that We have, in his Majesty's Name, given you the most ample Security for your Religion, Properties and Laws that the Power of a *British* Sovereign can grant; We hereby for Ourselves, as Heir apparent to the Crown, ratify and confirm the same in Our own Name; before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince.

Let me now expostulate this weighty Matter with you, my Father's Subjects, and let me not omit this first publick Opportunity of awakning your Understandings, and of dispelling that Cloud, which the assiduous Pens of ill-designing Men have all along, but chiefly now, been endeavouring to cast on the Truth. Do not the Pulpits and Congregations of the Clergy, as well as your weekly Papers, ring with the dreadful Threats of Popery, Slavery, Tyranny and arbitrary Power, which are now ready to be imposed upon you, by the formidable Powers of *France* and *Spain*? Is not my royal Father represented as a Blood-thirsty Tyrant, breathing out nothing but Destruction to all those who will not immediately embrace an odious Religion? Or, have I myself been better used? But listen only to the naked Truth.

I, with my own Money, hired a small Vessel, ill provided with Money, Arms or Friends; I arrived in *Scotland*, attended by seven Persons; I publish the King my Father's Declaration, and proclaim his Title, with Pardon in one Hand, and in the other Liberty of Conscience, and the most solemn Promises to grant whatever a free Parliament shall propose for the Happiness of a People. I have, I confess, the greatest Regard to adore the Goodness of Almighty GOD, who has, in so remarkable a Manner, protected me and my small Army through the many Dangers to which we were at first exposed, and who has led me in the Way to Victory, and to the Capital of this ancient Kingdom, amidst the Acclamations of the King my Father's Subjects: Why then is so much Pains taken to spirit up the Minds of the People against this my Undertaking.

The Reason is obvious, it is, lest the real Sense of the Nation's present Sufferings should blot out the Remembrance of past Misfortunes, and of the Outcries formerly raised against the Royal Family. Whatever Miscarriages might have given Occasion to them, they have been more than atoned for since ; and the Nation has now an Opportunity of being secured against the like for the future.

That Our Family has suffered Exile during these Fifty seven Years, every Body knows. Has the Nation, during that Period of Time, been the more happy and flourishing for it ? Have you found Reason to love and cherish your Govornors, as the Fathers of the People of *Great-Britain and Ireland*? Has a Family, upon whom a Faction unlawfully bestowed the Diadem of a rightful Prince, retained a due Sense of so great a Trust and Favour ? Have you found more Humanity and Condescension in those who were not born to a Crown, than in my Royal Forefathers ? Have their Ears been open to the Cries of the People ? Have they, or do they consider only the Interest of these Nations ? Have you reaped any other Benefit from them, than an immense Load of Debts ? If I am answered in the Affirmative, Why has their Government been so often railed at in all your publick Assemblies ? Why has the Nation been so long crying out in vain for Redress against the Abuses of Parliaments, upon account of their long Duration, the Multitude of *Place-Men*, which occasions their Venality, the Introduction of penal Laws, and, in general, against the miserable Situation of the Kingdom at Home and Abroad ? All these, and many more Inconveniences must now be removed, unless the People of *Great-Britain* be already so far corrupted, that they will not accept of Freedom when offered to them ; seeing the King, on his Restoration, will refuse nothing that a free Parliament can ask, for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of his People.

The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, appear still more vain and groundless. My Expedition was undertaken unsupported by either : But indeed, when I see a foreign Force brought by my Enemies against me, and when I hear of *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hessians* and *Swiss*, the Elector of *Hanover's* Allies, being called over to protect his Government against the King's Subjects, Is it not high Time for the King my Father to accept also of the Assistance of those who are able, and who

who have engaged to support him ? But will the World, or any one Man of Sense in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a tributary Prince, rather than an independent Monarch ? Who has the better Chance to be independent on Foreign Powers ? He, who with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wrest the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder : Or he, who cannot, without Assistance from abroad, support his Government, tho' established by all the Civil Power, and secured by a strong Military Force, against the undisciplined Part of those he has ruled over so many Years ? Let him, if he pleases, try the Experiment, let him send off his foreign Hirelings, and put the whole upon the Issue of a Battle ; I will trust only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or shall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cause : But, notwithstanding all the Opposition he can make, I still trust in the Justice of my Cause, the Valour of my Troops, and the Assistance of the Almighty, to bring my Enterprize to a glorious Issue.

It is now Time to conclude, and I shall do it with this Reflection. Civil Wars are ever attended with Rancour and ill Will, which Party-Rage never fails to produce in the Minds of those, whom different Interests, Principles or Views, set in Opposition to one another ; I therefore earnestly require it of my Friends, to give as little Loofe as possible to such Passions ; this will prove the most effectual Means to prevent the same in the Enemies of our Royal Cause. And this my Declaration will vindicate to all Posterity the Nobleness of my Undertaking, and the Generosity of my Intentions.

Given at our Palace of *Holyroodhouse*, the tenth Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

C. P. R.

By his Highness's Command, J. Murray.

This Declaration was looked upon as a Master-Piece by the Party : But, alas, it is worse than the former, whether one reflects upon the Contradictions it contains, the insidious destructive Promises it is made up of, the Tyranny which it breathes, or Ignorance of the State of the Nation it discovers. I shall only observe, (since the Paper has been well answered by the *Occasional Writer*) that, by the Inclinations of the People, he perhaps means the two Generals,

nerals, *Guest* and *Preston*, who did not open the Gates of the Castle when *Lochiel* appeared before it. As to his Question, *Who has the best Chance to be independent on foreign Powers?* He who, with the Aid of his own Subjects, &c. Who are his Subjects? The *Mac Donalds* of *Keppoch* and *Glenco*, the *Mac Gregors*, *Camerons*, &c. People inured to Plunder and Murder. Whom had he of the *English* Nation, or whom of the best Part of the *Scots*? Indeed some Desperadoes joined his Standard when set up, and some Noblemen, dazzled with the glittering Appearance, embarked in the Scheme. But what Proportion did those few bear to the numerous Inhabitants of *Britain* and *Ireland*? King *George* being then at War with *France* and *Spain*, could not send such a Number directly as could defeat his Project; nor are the *Scots* Militia any Way to be compared to what formerly they were, when they frequently defeated the *Highlanders*: for now the Country is civilized: instead of being Soldiers, the People are Merchants and Traders, and, by the very Customs paid from their Labour this Way, they can raise a sufficient Army to protect them against Commotions from within, and Irruptions from without. However, who but the Forces of *Britain* were with our King's Son when he defeated him? Whereas, in the Rebel Army there were *French*, and *Irish* in *French* Pay, notwithstanding he denies they were his Allies; and, in the next Sentence, declares they are engaged and are willing to assist him. Who calls his Father a Blood-thirsty Tyrant, &c? None. I am confident I heard the Ministers of the Church of *Scotland* oftner than the Pretender, and saw several Sermons by the Bishops and inferior Clergy in *England*, and can defy any Man to point out in them the least personal Reflection. The Mischiefs of Popery and Slavery they do indeed set forth in the most lively Colours. Who calls his supposed Grand-father a Tyrant. His Conduct in *England*, his Letters to the Parliament and Privy-Council of *Scotland*. Alas! that either the Pretender or his Council should expose themselves to the Ridicule of every considerate Person! What must his Friends abroad think of his Weakness?

October 13th he was joined by the Old Laird of *Mac Kinnon*, with about 100 of his Clan, who have been frequently in Rebellions, which is the only Thing that makes their Name to be heard of. One called the *French Ambassador*, landing at *Stonehive*, came to his Camp on the 14th, with Dispatches

Dispatches of Importance from his Brother, and Assurance of Assistance from the *French* King. On the 16th, one *Monro*, and another, upon Conviction of *Robbery*, were shot. Lord *Elibe* raised a Regiment of Life-Guards, who were clad in Blue with Red Facings; such as had no Character to lose listed in it; there Pay was but small; for though the private Men received 6*d.* *per diem*, yet the Officers were only paid the fourth Part, the Arrears being put to the Charge of the Government, when the Peace of the Kingdom should be restored; some Soldiers Prisoners, likewise listed with them, but as they did this only for present Subsistence, so they embraced the first Opportunity of deserting.

And now *Forbes*, Lord *Pitsligo*, brought him a Troop of about 100 Horse. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* had also joined; as did the *Mac Phersons*, who were the last that came to him from the North, where a Storm was gathering against him; for the Lord *Loudon* had repaired to *Inverness* upon the 11th of *October*, to take upon him the Command of 20 independent Companies of the well-affected Clans, which the Lord President of the Session was empowered to raise for the Government's Service. And here it will be proper to give a short Sketch of the People whereof they were to be composed.

All to the North of *Fort Augustus*, who speak the *Irish* Language, I call the *Northern*, those to the South, the *Western Clans*. The former are as poor, in as blind and abject Slavery to their Chieftains, as the latter, and in these Things they only agree. They generally hate each other; but, if in a foreign Country, the bare speaking *Irish* would make them Friends. The Dialect of their Language as much differs, as that spoke in the City of *Edinburgh*, from that in the remotest Parts. The Northern are not so quick or ingenious as the Western; the former have not obliged the learned World much, whereas the latter have produced a *Buchanan*, a divine Poet and judicious Historian; a *David*, and a *James Gregory*, and at last a *Mac Laurin*; each of whom have published very great Works. Of the former sometimes warlike Men appeared in the Field, but such as were raised proved seldom an Honour to their Country; the latter also brought forth Men of a martial Genius, but, alas! their Talents ever were chiefly employed in Fends among themselves, or Insurrection against both their *Scotish* and *British* Sovereigns.

The

The Northern Clans consist of the *Mac-Kenzies*, *Sutherlands*, *Mac-Kays*, *Gunns*, *Mathisons*, *Mac-Leods*, *Monroes*, and *Grants*, besides those in the Rebellion. In general they are either from an *Irish*, or a *German* Descent. The *Mac-Kenzies* are sprung from one *Kenneth*, who for his good Services, *Anno 1263.* in defeating the *Danes*, had the Lands of *Kintail* assigned him ; his Posterity are called *Mac-Kenneth*. (*i. e.* *Kenneth's Son*) and now *Mac-Kenzie*. That Name soon raised itself upon the Ruin of the *Banes*, *Dingwals*, *Urquharts*, and *Mac-Leods* of the *Lewis*. At present there are many civilized Families of this Name, in the North *Highlands*, tho' their Ancestors have been remarkable only for Barbarity and Rebellion, particularly in 1645, 1715, and 1719. As to the *Mac-Leods*, they are as ancient as any Clan in the Isles. There were two Families of this Name, that of *Lewis* and *Harris*; the latter as yet exists, but the former was forfeited for Rebellion against *James VI.* who gave their Lands to some *Fyfe* Gentlemen. These went to take Possession, but, being set upon by them and the *Mac-Kenzies*; they were miserably slaughtered, and the Family wanting a male Heir, *Seaforth's* Second Son, the Progenitor of the Earl of *Cromartie*, married the Heiress, and from thence is called Lord *Mac-Leod*. The *Mac-Leods* are as loyal as any of the Clans, having never appeared in Arms against this Government, which may be attributed to their Loss in the Year 1651, at *Worcester*, where they were almost entirely cut off.

As to the People of *Sutherland*, The *Gunns*, a Clan, whose Chieftain has no Property, are of *Danish* Extraction. They never made a Figure, either in their own or any other Country; of the *Mathisons*, the same may be said : The *Mac-Keys* are indeed of a nobler Race, being the same with the *Forbeses*, descended of an *Irish* Nobleman, who about the Year 1300 came into *Scotland*, and had two Sons; the younger of whom, by a Marriage, procured the Lands of *Strathie*: From his great Grandson, *Y. More*, (*i. e.* *Great*) the Name cometh; they were instrumental in suppressing the *Duffs*, to whom *Strathnavern* belonged. For these having a Quarrel with the *Murrays*, brought 1000 Men to the Field against them; the Armies engaging, of the former, after an obstinate Battle, there remained 7, of the latter 12, desperately wounded :

wounded : As their Misfortune rendred their Lands almost desolate, so the *MacKays* were possessed of them.

As to the *Sutherlands*, they are the same with the *Catti*, who came to *Scotland* in the Days of *Corbredus II. anno 76*, but they of that Shire are much degenerated from the Bravery of their Ancestors, and far from equalling that of the *MacPhersons*, who are of the same Stock : The *Sutherland* Militia, especially those who live upon the Coast, are among the very Refuse of the Highland Counties ; they are as subject to their Lairds, (some of whom are scarce worth 300 Merks *per ann*, the richest not 2000) as *Negroes* to their Masters. It is notorious what Numbers of Slaves were sent off to the Plantations, by *MacKay of Scouray* and Company, in the Years 1728 and 1729. In short, those People are as poor, barbarous, inhuman, cruel and revengeful, as the worst of the Rebels, but less active ; more stupid, and not at all given to that outward Civility, which the latter, by a natural Air peculiar to themselves, affect to shew to Strangers who come among them. The Earls of *Sutherland* are certainly as ancient as any in *Scotland*, but few of them have made a Figure in the Cabinet or Field. Their Charter of Earl is as old as 1061, when *Malcolm Canmore* created the Son of *Allan Thane of Sutherland*, (who had been beheaded by *MacBeth*) Earl, in Consideration of the faithful Services he did. The Family, after the Interruption of the male Line, *anno 1514*, was called *Gordon*, and several of that Name are now in *Sutherland* ; but some time after they took up their former Surname. In the Year 1616. they espoused the Protestant Cause, and have continued faithful to the Government, which is greatly their Interest. Of the *Monroes* I shall only observe, that the same Character will fit them, as that I have here given of the People of *Sutherland*.

As to the *Grants*, there is a Dispute whether they are of *Danish*, *Irish*, or *English* Extraction, I am apt to believe they are *Irish*, being called in the Year 1314. the *Irish Scots*. As far back as 1258, one *Grant* was Sheriff of *Inverness*, and afterwards came to take Possession of the Lands of *Strathfpey*, which belonged to the *Cummings*, whom, under Pretence of suppressing Rebellions, they extirpated, by killing them in the Night Time, without REGARD to Age or Sex, and since have continued Proprietors of their Estates.

There are other Surnames among the Northern Clans, such as *MacIntire*, *MacBain*, *MacPhail*, *MacInnucater*; but as none of these have any landed Interest, I pass them, with this Observation, that the first three seldom change their Names, which the latter sometimes do, into *Rose* and *Mac-Kenzie*, and that these Turn-Coats, when advanced, prove the very Pests of the Society of which they are Members. They affect a Profession of Religion, under a Mask of which they commit the blackest Villaines, and with an unrelenting Revenge pursue a Stranger, at the Expence of Truth, Gratitude, and every Tye binding upon Mankind.

Of these Men the Lord *Loudon* and the President soon excited about 2000 to join in Defence of the Government, having prevailed upon their Chieftains to come into their Views. And now the Pretender might observe the Spirit of the People in general breathing forth in the loyal Addresses from the several Synods of *Scotland* to his Majesty. Mean Time, the Adventurer having got a Supply of Money, Arms, Ammunition, and warlike Stores, from *France* and *Spain*, which were transported from *Stonehaven* and *Montrose*, the Places of their Landing, and ferried over at *Haigens-Nook* (where a Battery was erected for securing the Passage) by the Country People, in 185 Carts, which they were compelled to bring in for that Purpose, published an Order, on the 28th, for preparing Carriages to convey his Baggage to *Berwick*, or the like Distance. These being come in, he set out for *Dalkeith* on the 1st of November. Several of his Detachments marched before him, and some, particularly a Party of the *MacPhersons*, joined him there, without halting at *Edinburgh*; *Lochiel* was the last who left that City. They stayed at *Dalkeith* from the 1st to the 3d of November. Two Corps marched from thence; the one towards *Pennycuik*, the other to *Loanhead*, both Places being in their Way to *Peebles* and *Carlisle*. These Detachments escorted their Baggage and Ammunition in about 150 Carts and Waggons, and near as many Sumpter-Horses. He himself marched with the main Body on Foot towards *Lauder*, where he arrived that Night, and lay in the Earl of *Lauderdale's* Lodging. Next Day hearing that a Party of Dragoons were advancing towards him, he returned to *Channel-Kirk*, to bring up the rest of his Troops; from whence coming back, he continued his

his Rout towards *Kelso*, where he crossed the *Tweed*, and on the 6th, with 7000 Men, entered *England*, where every Thing was in Readiness to receive him ; for, from his first Landing, the Lords of the Regency had taken care to put the Kingdom in the best Posture of Defence. Mr. *Trevor*, the British Minister at the *Hague*, required the 6000 Auxiliaries the *Dutch* were obliged to furnish *Britain* in case of an Invasion ; accordingly the States-General gave Orders for them to hold themselves in Readiness to embark ; this the *French* Minister remonstrated against, and in a Memorial, set forth, that the sending eight of the Battalions, which defended *Tournay*, to the Assistance of *Great Britain*, was an Infraction of the Capitulation of that Town, and so far detrimental to the *French*, as it enabled the National British Troops to continue to act against his Master and his Allies ; and desired a speedy Answer to this Representation. The States replied, That they were sorry his most Christian Majesty should take any Umbrage at sending to *England* these Troops, which made Part of the Garrison of *Tournay*, since this was no Violation of the Treaty of that Place, as appeared from the Words of it ; that they were obliged to assist *Britain*, in Consequence of the most solemn Engagements : that these Forces were by no Means to act offensively against *France*, nor in the most remote Places on the Continent from her Barrier, but only in Support of a Crown (with which they were in the strictest Alliance) when shaken by rebellious Subjects. Some other Memorials were afterwards presented, as upon the 18th, which was answered upon the 21st ; another upon the 6th of *October*, which was replied to upon the 13th. — But tho' these Troops actually came over, joined M. *Wade's* Army, and continued in *England* till all was over, yet were they engaged in no Action.

Here was Demonstration that the *French* Court was concerned in the Chevalier's Design, though at his first Arrival in *Paris*, January 1744, she pretended to have no Knowledge of his Journey ; and when openly in the Country, her Party in *Holland* suggested, that M. *Amelot* was removed and disgraced, for giving the Adventurer such Hopes as drew him there. Yea, her Ministers went so far as to call his Enterprize a *Don Quixote* Expedition at the *Hague*, and some other Courts of *Europe*.

At the cloſe of the Month of *August*, his Britannick Majesty arriv'd at St. James's. He had ſcarce landed in *England*, when he was address'd from all Quarters of the Kingdom. The Merchants and trading Part of the Citizens of *London* affociated, at the Risk of their Lives and Fortunes, for Support of their King. Men of Property of all Ranks and Orders, crowded in with liberal Subſcriptions for raifing Forces, beyond Example. The Admirals and Captains in the Navy agreed to levy a Regiment of Foot, for the Pay of which they appropriated their own Salaries. The Proprietors of the Prince *Frederick* and *Duke* Privateers, lent the King their Share of the rich Prizes these Ships had taken, *viz.* 700,000*l.* The Clergy, with a becoming Zeal, formed their Hearers by Precepts, and excited them by their Example, to the Support of the Crown, of their own Liberties, and of the reformed Religion, Witneſſ the excellent Sermons of the Bishop of *Oxford*, and the Archbishop of *York*, who, in a Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of *Yorkshire*, *Sept.* the 24th, made a Speech, of which I ſhall here give an Abstract:

" **I**T was ſome Time, ſaid he (*after a ſhort Introduction*) before it was believed (I would to God it had gained Credit ſooner) that the Pretender's Son is in *Scotland*; has ſet up his Standard there; has gathered and disciplined an Army of great Force; receives daily Increase of Numbers; is in Possession of the capital City there; has defeated a small Part of the King's Forces; and is advancing with hasty Steps towards *England*.

" What will be the Issue of this rapid Progress, muſt be left to the Providence of God. However, what is now incumbent upon us to do, is to make the best Provision we can againſt it; and every Gentleman, I dare ſay every Man in *England*, will think it his Wisdom and his Interest, to guard againſt the miſchievous Attempts of theſe wild and desperate Ruffians.

" But the great Miſchief to be feared, which ought to alarm us exceedingly, and put us immediately on our Defence, is the certain Evidence, which every Day opens more and more, that theſe Commotions in the *North* are but Part of a great Plan concerted for our Ruin. They have begun under the Countenance, and will be ſupported by the Forces of *France* and *Spain*, our

“ our old and inveterate (and late Experience calls upon me
“ to add, our savage and blood-thirsty) Enemies.— A
“ Circumstance that should fire the Indignation of every
“ honest *Englishman*.

“ We are now blessed with the mild Administration of
“ a just and Protestant King, who is of so strict an Adherence
“ to the Laws of our Country, that not an Instance can
“ be pointed out, during his whole Reign, wherein he
“ made the least Attempt upon the Liberty, or Property,
“ or Religion, of a single Person. But if the Ambition
“ and Pride of *France* and *Spain* is to dictate to us, we
“ must submit to a *Man* to govern us under their hated
“ and accursed Influence, who brings his Religion from
“ *Rome*, and the Rules and Maxims of his Government
“ from *Paris* and *Madrid*.

“ For God’s Sake, Gentlemen, let us consider this Mat-
“ ter as becomes us, and let no Time be lost to guard a-
“ gainst this prodigious Ruin. To your immortal Ho-
“ nour be it spoken, you have consider’d it; and are now
“ met together to call in the unanimous Consent and Af-
“ fistance of this great County. And it will be extremely
“ to our Credit; give Courage to the Friends of the best
“ Constitution in the World; damp the Spirit of its Ene-
“ mies at home; and be an Instruction to those abroad;
“ that there is still Spirit and Honesty enough among us to
“ stand up in Defence of our common Country. This
“ will be the Use of an unanimous and hearty Declaration
“ of Fidelity to our Country, and Loyalty to our King.
“ But the Times, Gentlemen, call for something more
“ than this! Something must be done, as well as said.—
“ And the Fund for our Defence, already begun, and
“ now to be proposed to this great Assembly, will, it is
“ hoped meet with the hearty Concurrence of every In-
“ dividual that composes it.

“ As to you, my Reverend Brethren, I have not long
“ had the Honour to preside among you; but from the
“ Experience I have had, and what I have always heard
“ of your honest Love to your Country, (if you permit
“ me to say so) I will be your Security to the Publick,
“ that you will decline no Pains to instruct and animate
“ your People; nor Expence, according to your Circum-
“ stances, to stand up against Popery and arbitrary Power,
“ under a *French* or a *Spanish* Government. — We scorn
“ the Policies of the Court of *Rome*; have no Interests

" separate from the People ; but on every Occasion,
" where our Country is concern'd, look upon ourselves as
" incorporated with the warmest Defenders of it.

" Let us unite then, Gentlemen, as one Man, to stop
" this dangerous Mischief, from which Union no Man
" surely can withdraw, or withhold his Assistance, who
" is not listed into the wicked Service of a French or a Spa-
" nish Invasion, or wholly unconcern'd for the Fate of
" his bleeding Country.

" May the great God of Battles stretch out his all-
" powerful Hand to defend us ; inspire an Union of Hearts
" and Hands among all Ranks of People ; a clear Wi-
" dom into the Councils of his Majesty ; and a steady Cou-
" rage and Resolution into the Hearts of his Generals."

This moving and lively Representation, had so good an Effect, that an Association was unanimously entered into, and 90,000*l.* was subscribed for, to maintain 4000 Men, who were raised and cloathed by the first of November.

Moreover, some went so far, as to maintain an entire Company, particularly Mr. Thornton, who raised a Corps of 70 Men, whom he cloathed and paid out of his private Purse, and called by the Name of the *Yorkshire Blues* : And not only did the Prelate of York exert himself, but his Brethren in general, such as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford and Durham, &c. Nor were those of the established Church solely Champions for the Cause of Liberty. The Dissenters contributed in their Turn, and shewed their Zeal according to their Capacities. The Quakers furnished the Troops with flannel Waist-coats, to be worn under their Cloathing, to enable them to go thro' their Winter Campaign ; yea, the Roman Catholicks themselves in general, abhorred the Thoughts of a Change.

The Nobility and Gentry, such as the Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Montague, Kingston, Ancaster, Bedford, the Earls of Cholmondeley, Berkley, Halifax ; Lord Gower and Lord Herbert levied six or seven Regiments, some of which were not disbanded till September 1746. Even the Judges and great Lawyers offer'd to raise Forces, and to act in Person themselves. In a word, the same Spirit broke out all over the Kingdom.

The Militia of the Cities of London and Westminster, were directly put in order. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen waited on their Sovereign, offered him their Service, and

and declared. " That upon every Occasion, they were
 " ready to sacrifice all that was dear and valuable to them,
 " in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Family, and in
 " Support of the happy Constitution both in Church and
 " State." The other Towns in *England*, like the Members
 of the Body influenced by their Head, soon followed
 the Example of the Metropolis.

A Proclamation was published against *Papists* and *Non-jurors*: Several Regiments were sent for from *Flanders*; and about 1500 Merchants, Traders, and Proprietors in the publick Funds, agreed by Subscription to take Bank-Notes in Payment of their Debts, in order that the *Specie* might circulate among the Troops; this put a Stop to a Run which had been upon the Bank some Days before, from a groundless Fear of a Design upon the Treasury, which was at this Time strictly observed. The Parliament also met, notwithstanding the pretended Prince of *Wales's Charge* (of which I shall give the Reader a Copy) to the contrary.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland,
 England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.



CHARLES P. R.

WHEREAS we are certainly informed, That the Elector of *Hanover* has taken upon him to summon a Parliament to meet at *Westminster*, on *Tuesday* the Seventeenth of this Instant *October*; We hereby warn and command all his Majesty's Leige Subjects, whether Peers or Commoners, to pay no Obedience to any such Summons, and not to presume to meet or act as a Parliament at the Time and Place appointed, or any other, the so doing by any Authority but that of the King our Royal Father, since the setting up of his Standard, and his Majesty's gracious Pardon offered for all that is past, being an Overt Act of Treason and Rebellion: But if, notwithstanding this our Declaration, any Number of Persons shall presume to meet in either House, and act there as Members of a lawful Parliament, they cannot but be sensible that no Right or Privilege of Parliament can avail to justify what they say or do, in such an unlawful Assembly. And for those of his Majesty's Subjects of this his ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, whether Peers or Commoners,

moners, who shall, contrary to these our express Commands, presume to sit or vote as aforesaid, as soon as the same shall be verified to us, the Transgressors shall be proceeded against as Traitors and Rebels to their King and Country, and their Estates shall be confiscated for his Majesty's Use, according to the Laws of the Land ; the pretended Union of the Kingdoms being now at an End. *Lastly*, We hereby strictly enjoin and command all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, of what Rank and Degree soever, to pay no Obedience or Regard to any Act, Vote, Order, or Resolution, that may be published in the Name of both Houses, or of either of them respectively, as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril. Given at our Palace of *Holyrood-house*, the ninth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

CHARLES P. R.

By His Highness's Command,

J. MURRAY.

The first Thing the Parliament did after addressing the King in the warmest and most affectionate Terms, was to pass an Act, empowering him to secure and detain such Persons as should be suspected of conspiring against his Person and Government. *October* the 23d, a Motion was made in the House of Commons for calling Home the Remainder of the *British* Forces for suppressing the Rebellion ; but the previous Question being put, Whether this Vote should at present be staled ? it was carried in the Negative. At this the Disaffected conceived great Hopes ; but whoever considers a little, will find that they were groundless, for already there were in *England* about 36,000 regular Troops ; so that it was answering *France's* Design too much to call home any more. Afterwards 1,298,100*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* was granted for paying 49,229 effective Men for the Year 1746 ; that very Day 64,360*l.* 13*s.* was granted for paying the thirteen Regiments of Foot, commanded by the Noblemen already mentioned, and others, for 122 Days, from the respective Times of their being raised, and 13,176*l.* 10*s.* for the Pay of the two Regiments of Horse, for the same Time, and in the same Way ; and 35,252*l.* 19*s.* was appropriated for maintaining the 20 Independent Highland Companies for 361 Days. His Majesty was likewise impowered to raise what of the *English* Militia he thought fit.

Hence

Hence one may observe the Difference betwixt his present Majesty and *James II.* the former is even in Time of Danger adored and regarded as the Head of the Constitution, whence, as from a Fountain, Honours are derived, the Ornament of his Kingdoms, the Darling of his Subjects, and Delight of his Family, who all join as it were to sacrifice themselves for his Welfare; whereas the other was a Disgrace to his Country, abhorred by his Subjects, despised even by the *Popish* Powers, yea by the Pope himself, and deserted by his Children. And though he had conferred upon some, great Places, which the worst of Men, if a King, has at his Disposal; yet even the most of these ashamed of his Conduct, relinquished his Cause.

On the 18th, the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at St. *James's*, from *Flanders*. On the 27th, the Princess of *Wales*, was delivered of Prince *Henry-Frederick*, whereupon his Majesty was complimented by both Houses of Parliament. And as this Increase of his Family was most agreeable to all but the Rebels and their Abettors, it was so far an Evidence, how much he reigned in the Hearts, as well as over the Persons of his Subjects; and a Confutation of the Bishop of *Rennes*' Assertion at *Madrid*, that the People of *Britain* were ripe for a Revolt. On the 30th, his Birth-day was kept with an uncommon Gaiety thro' *England*: bnt in *Scotland* it was not so universally solemnized, by Reason of the Rebels, by whom the Country was then over-awed; yet in many Parts it was loyally obserued.

England was now a Seminary of Soldiers, act'd by the Spirit of their King, who declared in Council, that if the Rebellion continued he would lead his Army himself. The Hero, now sixty-two Years of Age, did not doubt to put to Flight the Son of him who, with the Grandchildren of *Lewis XIV.* at *Oudernade* fled before his Standards when but twenty-five.

Field-Mareschal *Wade*, Commander in Chief of the Army intended for the North, moved from *Doncaster* on the 21st, with the *British* and *Dutch* Infantry, having sent his Cavalry to *York* some Days before. The Humanity shewn by the People to the Soldiers on the Road, was incredible, unanimously contributing with their Horses, and otherwise, to the Ease of the Troops; so that, after

a March of eighty-seven Miles, they arrived Octob. 28, at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, being then about 14,000 strong.

The first Thing the General did, was to secure the adjacent Country from Attacks, and to dispose the Troops in proper Quarters: After which he signified by Proclamation, upon the 30th of October, the King's Pleasure,

" That those of his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the
 " Highlands of Scotland, and others, who have been seduced by Menaces and Threatenings of their Chiefs
 " and Superiors, to take Arms, and enter into a most unnatural Rebellion, should be Objects of the Royal Mercy, if they would return to their Habitations on or before the 12th of November; but if they slighted this Offer, they were to be punished according to the Des-
 " merit of their Crimes."

This voluntary Condescension had but little Effect upon them; their Chiefs were deeply engaged, and had contracted too much Guilt to hope for the Royal Mercy. The People were kept in Ignorance of what was doing, as well as of the Hazard they run. Gracious Declarations were attributed to the Pannick which reigned among the Forces. " Whom have we to deal with, but the remainder of the shattered Troops at *Fontenoy*? They will never face us," was the Language of the Rebels.

As such Preparations were made against the Pretender, it was surprising that he, who had served in some Campaigns, did not drop his Scheme of marching into England. But driven by a Thirst of Power, hurried by a boundless Ambition to govern, and dazzled with the first glittering Appearance of his good Fortune, he pursued his Design; but hearing that Mareschal *Wade* was at *Newcastle*, he threw himself with his Army into the western Road, surrounded by a Crowd of Flatterers, who made him believe, that he wanted nothing to be admired, but to be seen, nothing to his being joined by Multitudes in England, but only to set up his Standard there.

About 24 Hours after his decamping from *Duddingston*, General *Wade* had Advice thereof by an Express, and would have proceeded to attack him, had not his Motions, from the Routs taken by his different Detachments, been so uncertain. The Matter being laid before a Council of War, it was agreed to wait at *Newcastle*, both to preserve the Coal-mines, that Support of *Londen*, and to be ready to sally out upon him, when assured of his Intentions.

The

The Chevalier having entered *England* upon the 8th, marched his Army to *Halybaugh*. Next Day he came to *Langton* with Part of his Cavalry, his Infantry being sent to *Cannobie*, and some other Villages on the *Scots* Side. The 10th, he appeared with the Body of his Army on the Moor of *Carlisle*, that western *English* Barrier against the ancient Invasions of the *Scots*. At Night, the Remainder of his Forces, who had taken the Road of *Dumfries*, arrived with his Cannon, and brought the mortifying News of 34 of their Waggons being left behind, which fell into the Hands of the Militia of that County. That Day he sent the following Summons to the City of *Carlisle*.

CCHARLES Prince of Wales, Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

BEING come to recover the King our Father's just Rights, for which we are arrived with all his Authority, we are sorry to find that you should prepare to obstruct our Passage: We therefore, to avoid the Effusion of *English* Blood, hereby require you to open your Gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable Manner; which if you do, we shall take Care to preserve you from any Insult, and set an Example to all *England* of the Exactness with which we intend to fulfil the King our Father's Declarations, and our own: But if you shall refuse us Entrance, we are fully resolved to force it by such Means as Providence has put into our Hands, and then it will not perhaps be in our Power to prevent the fatal Consequences which usually attend a Town's being taken by Assault. Consider seriously of this, and let me have your Answer within the Space of two Hours; for we shall take any further Delay as a peremptory Refusal, and take our Measures accordingly.

Nov. 10. 1745. Two in the Afternoon.
For the Mayor of *Carlisle*.

As the Body of his Army had encamped on *Brampton Muir*, eight Miles West from *Carlisle*, to wait for General *Wade*, his Letter would have proved but an impotent Menace, had they not marched up. He himself went to *Warwick Castle*, in order to observe if the King's Troops

were moving towards him. *Perth* was left to command the Siege; but, finding the Difficulty of the Enterprize, he repaired to the Pretender, and in a Council of War expressed himself very freely, laid open the Treachery of the *French*, both from Circumstances and Facts, as well as the fatal Consequences of depending upon Assistance from the *English*, who generally abhorred their Cause; yea, he even moved in Time to disband; some were of his Sentiments, while others were for marching forward: At last, a middle Opinion between the two Extreams prevailed among them. The first Place they had summoned, was certainly to be reduced, in order to strike a Terror in the rest; the Inclinations of the private Men were for Plunder, and these must not be controuled. They immediately seize upon all the Horses they can find; laid hold of four Carpenters, whom they obliged to cut Wood for Fasernes and scaling Ladders in *Corby* and *Warwick* Parks, which they greatly destroyed. With these they approached *Carlisle* upon the 13th, and next Day began to break Ground within 300 Paces of the *Scots* Gate, but were driven back by the continued Fire from the Batteries: However, a thick Mist coming on, they approached, and obliged the Country People, who, with their Tools and Instruments, were now in their Power, to dig a Trench towards the *English* Gate, as the most defenceless. The City was attacked in three Places at once, which when the Centries saw, upon clearing up of the Sky, they were amazed, and spreading the Consternation among the Inhabitants, these were struck greatly with the Fear of a Storm, and being put to the Sword by those Men of whom they had framed but too just Notions. Hereupon Numbers in their Fright leapt over the Wall, which is about 5 Foot broad, and 6 Foot high, cross'd the Ditch, which is about five Foot broad, and generally escaped, though some fell into the Hands of the Enemy. The Militia being shut up in a Town where they were much fatigued by watching for seven Nights and seven Days, and the Inhabitants almost distract'd with the Apprehension of a Massacre, desired a Meeting, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, conveened with the Governor of the Castle, Col. *Durand*, to consult about the proper Methods in this Extremity. The Colonel was of Opinion, that the Place might hold out; but he was overruled. The Terror of the *Highlanders* storming the Town

Town Sword in Hand, in the Night Time, having raised in their Minds a dreadful Prospect of Blood, Slaughter and Rapine, it was resolved to deliver up the Place; accordingly, Deputies were sent to enquire what Terms could be granted. The Answer was, That the Town should enjoy her Liberties; but the Provisions and Ammunition laid up for the Militia, should be delivered in the Case these were in; yet before Agreement, a Message was sent to the Chevalier, then at five Miles Distance, to inform him of their Success. He answered, That he was not to do Things by Halves; he must have both the Castle and Town, or neither of them. The Garrison of the former were by the brave *Durand* almost prevailed with to stand a Siege; but, upon second Thoughts, they shamefully deserted their Cause; for, in one Night, of 400 Men only 80 remained, and some of these unfit for Action. In the mean Time, *Perth*, who was afterwards made Governor, took Possession of the Town and Castle in the Pretender's Name, about Ten o'Clock on the 15th. Thus meerly through Fear, one of the strongest Cities of *England* fell into the Hands of the Rebels, who lost only an Engineer killed, and one Man wounded. About three Months Provisions for the Militia, and near 200 Horses, with their Furniture, were seized, the Men were dismiss'd upon taking an Oath, that they would not serve against the Family of *Steuart* for a Year.

In the Castle were found 1000 Stand of Arms, 100 Barrels of Powder, and a great deal of military Stores. The Country for several Miles round had secured their Money, Plate, and most valuable Effects, in the Castle, which followed of Course.

The Rebels, while here, made excessive Demands. The Cess, Excise, and Land-tax, were exacted under the severest Penalties; yea, a Contribution from the Inhabitants, upon Pain of military Execution, was extorted, and the private Men among them committed many Outrages, which the Chiefs could not prevent.

Wade being assured of their Rout, prepared to intercept them; but the Rigour of the Season, their late forced Marches, and a Kind of Flux among the Troops, retarded his Operations till the 16th, that he put his Army in Motion for the Relief of *Carlisle*, now in the Hands of the Enemy. His Design was to decamp at Day-break; but, to the Prejudice of the Expedition, by moving from the

the left, the *Swiss* Troops had the Van, and they would not stir till 10 o'Clock. The Weather now excessively cold, the Snow lying three Feet deep upon the Ground, and a hard Frost, were Difficulties the Army must encounter. The Major-Generals *Howard* and *Oglethorpe*, the Brigadiers *Cholmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched at the Head of the Infantry, and at Night they arrived at *Ovington*; but as it was observed, that many of the last Column might drop through excessive Fatigue upon the Roads, which were terribly broken, and full of Ice, Major-Generals *Huske* and *Oglethorpe*, sent out Countrymen with Lights and Carts, to bring them up. In this Service they were employed till Nine the next Morning, when the Forces continued their March to *Hexam*. The first Line entered the Town about Four in the Afternoon, and the Rear at Midnight. Here the Marshal being inform'd of the Fate of *Carlisle*, resolved to return, and on the 22d arrived at *Newcastle*, through Roads in a Manner impasseable, with an Army almost spent with Fatigue, though they had only marched thirty-two Miles in six Days. The Soldiers were lodged by the Magistrates and Inhabitants, in the publick Halls, Malt-houses, and other empty Buildings; and such as appeared most disorder'd, were supplied with Quarters, and proper Refreshments in private Houses, at the Proprietors personal Expence. In two Days they were revived, and on the 24th, began their March Southward in Pursuit of the Enemy, who, on the 20th, had set out for *Penrith*, where they halted till the 22d; then marched for *Kendal*, advanced to *Lancaster* on the 24th, and reached *Preston* on the 26, proclaiming the Pretender as they went, amidst the Acclamations of his Party. Here the Chevalier, who marched on Foot, mounted on Horseback, and surveyed the adjacent Country, while his Men were rigorously collecting the publick Money, and shewing a Resentment against that Place which had twice been fatal to their Cause, viz. in 1648 and 1715. On the 28th they proceeded to *Wigan* and *Leigh*. The western Shires were now in a Consternation; for as the Pretender's Counsels were only made known to *O Sullivan*, *Sheridan* and *Mac Donald*, their Rout was not certainly known. Every Town provided for itself; the City of *Chester*, as the Key into *Wales*, was, by the Vigilance of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, put into a Posture of Defence, and its Bridge broke down. At *Liverpool*, where

where a Visit was expected from them, the Inhabitants took Care to secure their valuable Goods in the Ships that were in the Road. These Precautions had such Effect, that they turned Eastward to *Manchester*, where they advanced that Afternoon; here they beat up for Volunteers; some Papists, and Nonjurors of desperate Fortunes, like some others they had picked up on their Rout, engaged with them; but, to their great Disappointment, no Person of Rank or Distinction came in. Here they formed the *Manchester* Regiment, of which the unfortunate *Francis Townley* was made Colonel, and *Thomas Cappoch* * Quarter-master. They wore blue Cloaths, Hangers, a Plaid Sash, and white Cockade: And shared so much of their Master's Regard, as to be left at *Carlisle* upon his Retreat, to fall a Sacrifice to offended Justice. On the 29th, their Body moved forward, and, about Ten in the Morning, their Cavalry entered the Town. They laid hold of the Bellman, whom they sent about to order all such as had publick Money to bring it in. About Two in the Afternoon, the Pretender, at the Head of his Life-guards, came in, and in the Evening dispatch'd Orders for illuminating the Town. On the 30th, a Party of them marched to *Stockport*, the rest directing their Rout Westward to *Knotsford*. They carried off what Horses they met with, and such as were out of the Way, their Owners were compelled to bring in. At Night they crossed the *Mersey* in different Places, the Cavalry forded it; but the Foot and Artillery passed over Bridges of Trees and Planks laid a-cross, by the country People, whom they forced to their Assistance. They marched next to *Macclesfield*, where the Pretender arrived with 5000 Men, and the Artillery about Two in the Afternoon of the 1st of December. On the 2d their Van marched to *Congleton*, where they got Intelligence, that the main Body of the Duke's Army of 12,700 Men, was at *Newcastle* under *Line*, nine Miles South-west from them.

For his Majesty had ordered three Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and fifteen of Foot, who were afterward augmented by some Detachments from the Foot Guards, to march to *Lancashire* to oppose the Progress of the Enemy. Lieutenant-General, Sir *John Ligonier*, set

* This Man the Pretender made Bishop of *Carlisle*.

out from *London*, on the 21st, to take upon him the Command of those Troops. *Stafford* was the Place of their Rendezvous, being most convenient for observing the Rout of the Rebels, either to pursue them into *Wales*, where, had they directed their Course, they would have been shut up, or to hinder their advancing to *London*. But as they were marching, the Duke begg'd of his Royal Father, to be permitted to put himself at the Head of these Troops: With Difficulty he obtained his Request, and set out at One in the Morning of the 26th, and in three Days arrived at *Stafford*, between which Place and *Tamworth*, the Army was cantoned, with the Cavalry in Front. He no sooner appeared among them, than the Hills and Vallies repeated their Huzzas, his heroick and unaffected Mein, his easy Greatness, and martial Countenance revived them, and raised in them a Confidence of certain Victory. Hearing the Enemy designed for *Congleton*, he commanded that Part of the Cavalry, which was posted at *Newcastle* under *Line*, to retreat to *Stone*, till the Infantry should come up. Here he watched their Motions, and observing that they were too far to the East of him, the better to intercept them in their Rout to *London*, he marched his Army to the South-East, along the Road from *London* to *Chester*, entred *Coventry*, upon the 6th, with all his Horse, and two Battallions of Foot, having ordered his other Forces to encamp upon *Meridan Common*, between *Coleshill* and *Coventry*. This Step of his Royal Highness effectually disconcerted the Policy of *O Sullivan*, who managed the March of the Rebels; for turn which Way they will, the Duke was alert to meet them.

The Pretender, by his Spies, having Intelligence of the Motions of the King's Troops, of their Alacrity under their Royal Leader, and their Eagerness to fight under his Eye, became very circumspect. He marched the Van to *Ashburn*, and the main Body of his Army to *Leek*, the better to conceal his Designs, and all of a sudden, turned to the East for *Derby*, which he entred, on the Morning of the 4th, with four hundred and fifty Horse, and two thousand three hundred Foot; the rest of his Troops continued entering the Town till late at Night, when their Artillery and Baggage arrived: By which Management, they appeared more numerous than they were. They are no sooner here, than they levied the publick Money, in the most

most rigorous Manner, and at Night, held a Council of War, where the grand Question was, Whether to proceed forward, or retreat? The Meeting continued several Hours, and broke up without coming to a Resolution. In the Afternoon of the next Day, the Council of War, in the Chevalier's Presence, resumed the Consideration of what was proper to be done; and after a full Debate, they resolved to return * for the North. They now perceived the Rashness of their Enterprize, finding themselves in a Manner surrounded by the Government's Troops, and their Prospect of being joined by any considerable Numbers of the *English* entirely cut off, only three Persons joining them in this great Town! They saw, too, that the *French* could not, were they ever so sincerely inclined to it, assist them by an Invasion, the Coasts being so well guarded by the *British* Fleet. In short, they had innumerable Reasons for turning back, but not one inviting Incident to tempt them forward.

The Chevalier's Fortune seemed now to have begun to frown upon him. Some of the Transports from *France* had been driven back, and others taken; particularly a Privateer called the *Soleil*, on Board of which were the Earl of *Derwentwater* and his Son, about Eleven Captains, Ten Lieutenants, and Sixty private Men.

The Pretender's Adherents were at this Time expecting he would advance, and therefore, at *London*, they began to exert themselves in his Cause; some of them, upon the 8th of *December*, privately dropt his Declarations at *St. James's* upon the Parade, while others, less prudent, were, for malicious Expressions, &c. taken into Custody. They were however in high Spirits, and expected every Day the Arrival of their Friends; but how great was their Disappointment, upon hearing that they had begun to retreat. For,

At Ten in the Morning of the 6th of *December*, after several Feints, they began to march from *Derby*, with their Cavalry in Front, and 13 Pieces of Cannon in the Center. Early in the Morning several Parties of their Horse were in Motion, in the Roads about the Town; some of them seeming to move to *Loughbourough*, while others kept

* This was strenuously insisted on by Lord *George Murray*, whose Sincerity the Rebels from that Day forward continued to suspect.

on the *Ashburn* Side. When about a Mile from the Town, they halted upon the Hills till near Four, and then went off, their Carriages being on full Trot, and their Foot actually running. While here, not content with the Demands formerly made, under Pretence of taking up the Money, which was subscribed for raising some Foot for the Government's Use, they sent back twelve Officers to require a larger Sum. This they did with peculiar Marks of Terror and Violence. They sent for some Cannon, which they pointed at the Mayor's House, and some others of the wealthiest People of the Town, threatening to lay them in Ashes, if 19,000*l.* was not immediately paid down. The Mayor compromised the Matter for a much less Sum, which was instantly given them, on which they went off, but not without stripping some People even of their Cloaths and Shoes, to make up what was wanting. This Step of staying so long near the Town, kept their Rout a perfect Secret.

But no sooner had the Duke certain Intelligence of their Course, than he put himself at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, and a Thousand Volunteers mounted, to stop them till the Foot should come up: He sent every where Expresses to the Militia to intercept them.* As they were now upon the Return, they plundered *Ashburn*, after extorting a great Sum of Money under Pain of military Execution; nay 'twas said, some went so far, as to murder People upon the High-road, for refusing to comply with what was out of their Power to grant. They also carried off all the Horses they could lay their Hands on.

This was the Beginning of their Retreat, which they managed with all their Skill; for their Motions were as quick as uncertain, and their Designs intricate and dark. To provide then against all Events, the Places which they were supposed to have an Eye on, were put in a Posture of Defence. The Duke of *Richmond*, the Earls of *Cholmondeley* and *Warrington*, the Lord *Gower*, and the Marquis of *Granby*, repaired to *Chester*, to stop their advancing into *Wales*; the *Liverpool* Battalion of 700 Men was ordered to take Post at *Warrington*; these picked up

* Wade who was slowly marching Southward after the Rebels, hearing of their Retreat, returned himself to *Newcastle*, after detaching Oglethorpe with 1000 Horse in Pursuit of them.

about 16 Stragglers who were sent to different Goals. A 1000 new-raised Foot were dispatched to *Newcastle*, to prevent the Rebels coming there, or if they came, to keep them in Play till the Troops should come up. And as their Return dispirited their own Soldiers, so it encouraged the Country People; for, on the 8th of *December*, those about *Manchester*, to the Number of 11000 rose, armed with Sythes, Hedge-Stakes, &c. in order to fight them; but as this Resolution might be attended with the Loss of many Lives, whatever might be the Success, they were prevailed with to give it up, and refer the Enemy to a more able Avenger, who was now in full Pursuit of them.

His Royal Highness had sent Expresses to the Magistrates of the Towns thro' which they were to pass, to see all Stragglers, to harrass them in their March, and fill the Roads, while he himself was at their Heels with his Cavalry, and his Foot mounted on Horses supplied by the Country People. On the 8th, the Enemy was at *Macclesfield*, and the next Day moved to *Manchester*, where the People were so prudent as to conceal their best Effects, as to retire from the Place, judging that what formerly they had extorted wou'd not satisfy, but that now, upon their Disappointment, their Demands would be larger. As so they were; for the Rebels levied there about 1000l. in Cash, and committed 13,000 Damages. On the 9th, they marched to *Wigan*, and on the 11th, to *Han*, where they halted the 12th. On the 10th, they made the longest march during this Chase, viz. 20 Miles and arrived at *Lancaster*, where they halted the 14th. But having Intelligence that the Troops were still gaining Ground of them, they continue their Flight, with the greatest Precipitation. On the 10th, about 11 o'Clock in the Night, the Duke arrived at *Macclesfield* from *Litchfield*, with two Regiments of Dragoons, having marched about 16 Miles in two Days, thro' terrible Roads, by *Utoxeter*, *Cheadle*; the Foot entered at Twelve, being provided with Horses by the Gentlemen of *Staffordshire*. After reposing himself a little, he gave Orders for a March about 12 in the Morning, and set out for *Manchester*, which the Enemy on the News of his Approach had quitted with utmost Confusion; he entered the Town upon the 13th, amidst the repeated Acclamations of a People who had sent out their Blessings upon him; the Town was illuminated, the Bells were set a Ringing, Bonfires were prepared,

pared, and in short, every other Demonstration of Joy was observed. By Three the next Morning, he was again in Motion; the Van arrived at *Preston* the 13th, about four Hours after the Rebels had quitted that Place; the first who entered the Town were the *Georgia* Rangers, soon after, a Party of *Kingston's* Horse, commanded by Colonel *Mordaunt*, and the Captains, *Lord Byron*, and *Lord Robert Mannors*. 'Twas here the Dukes Army joined the Detachment under General *Oglethorp*, who came in likewise with a Party of the Duke of *Montague's* and *M. Wade's* Regiments of Horse, and *St. George's* Dragoons. These Troops had marched from *Doncaster* without a Halt, and in three Days made about a 100 measured Miles, over Snow and Ice, in order either to come up with the Enemy, or join the Duke, by whom that March was literally parallelled. A Captain called *Mackenzie* was here taken Prisoner, with two private Men. The Rangers were immediately sent after the Enemy, who had halted at *Lancaster* upon the 14th, till the whole of their Troops should come up. They were in Sight of them that Day, and greatly alarmed the Enemy. About 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, a hundred Horse, among whom was *Perth*, reached *Kendal*; the Country People being there at a Market, mobbed their Rear, and as they were turning toward the Bridge of the Town, one of the Rebels was killed by a Musket fired out of a Window; whereupon the Town's People closed in and took two more Prisoners. But some Shot being fired by the Rebels, which killed a Shoemaker and an Ostler, the People dispers'd. *Perth* posted to *Shap*, where he arrived upon the 16th. Upon the 15th, their main Body entered *Kendal*, where hearing that one of their Huslars was slain, they breathed nothing but Revenge; the Cess and publick Money were demanded under the severest military Execution; the Magistrates, with great Difficulty, could pacify their Chiefs, by representing, that the Inhabitants were innocent of what was laid to their Charge, and that in a publick Market the Offenders were unknown; as *Lochiel* came at last to understand the Matter, the Contributions were abated, yet a great Sum was levied, and as they were departing out of the Place, their last Rank plundered some Houses, and robbed several People of their Shoes. On the 16th, their main Body marched for *Shap*, but the Rear Guard halted at a Farm four Miles from *Kendal*, to prepare small Carts, for carrying

rying their Ammunition, which could not be got forward over steep Hills, and through broken Roads, upon their four wheeled Waggons, that were mostly broken. Next Night they arrived at *Shap*, while the Bulk of the Rebels marched to *Penrith*, where in the Evening they were joined by the Rear Guard.

The Rebels being continually alarmed by the Approach of the Light Horse, sent a Party through Lord *Lonsdale's* Parks at *Lowther*, where they took a Running-Footman belonging to his Royal Highness, and a Gentleman of the County, from whom they were informed that the Duke was within a Mile of them, with about Four thousand Horse and Dragoons, besides Light-Horse and Militia. Hereupon they immediately abandon *Lowther-hall*, and resolve to make a Stand. Accordingly Lord *George Murray*, who always commanded the Rear-Guard, took Possession of a Village called *Clifton*, a Mile to the North of Lord *Lonsdale's* Seat, upon the Highway to, and two Miles short of *Penrith*. He ordered Colonel *John Stuart*,* to the Bottom of the *Muir*, to the South of the Village, with his Regiment, as also *Clunie Macperson* with his Battalion, while the *Mac Donalds* of *Keppoch* stood at a little Distance to wait the Event. They fortified themselves behind three Hedges and a Ditch. It was now about an Hour after Sun-set, when the Duke appeared upon the open *Muir*, after a March of ten Hours. He directly ordered three hundred Dragoons to dismount, and march forward to attack the Enemy. They advanced to the very Brink of the Ditch, when the Rebels fired from behind the Hedges, and killed some few; which being observed, the Troops, after firing some Platoons, which were not without Success, were ordered to retire some few Paces. The Enemy taking this for the Beginning of their Flight, crossed the Ditch with incredible Swiftneſs, and rushed on with Pistol and Sword in Hand. The Dragoons, who had drawn their Swords, were now ready to pay them home in their own Coin. The Shouts begin, the Clash-ing of Swords is heard; some of the Rebel's Swords breaking upon the Steel Caps, which the Cavalry commonly wear, they draw their Daggers, and fight with great Ob-stinacy; as ſome of them in the Dark were separated from

F

their

* Commonly called *Roy*, because of the Redness of his Hair.

their main Body, and had wounded some Officers, they inhumanly cut them when down, crying, *No Quarter!* *Murder them.* Thus they continued for about an Hour, when observing the Resolution of the Forces, they return with as much Precipitation a-cross the Ditch as at first they came on, and with full Speed carry the Consternation to *Penrith*, where the main Body of their Army, with the Artillery and Baggage, was arrived. Such was the Skirmish at *Clifton*, in which about 12 of the Dragoons were killed, and 24 wounded, among whom Col. *Honeywood*, Capt. *East*, and two Cornets. Of the Rebels were slain about 20 Men, and 70 taken Prisoners, among whom Captain *George Hamilton* of *Redhouse*, a Gentleman who had spent his Substance with riotous Living: he was very strong and agile, but there meeting his Equals, he was much wounded by an Huszar, and has since been tried, convicted, and executed. As the Rebels who had not advanced, carried off those of their killed and wounded on the other Side of the Ditch, their Number could not be known; they gave out that they only lost 12 Men who run up the Muir; but whether to believe his Royal Highness, who wrote to his Majesty that 70 of them were taken Prisoners, besides those killed and wounded, or to credit them, must be left to the Judgment of the impartial; the only Thing the Rebels had to boast of was, that they took some Broad-swords from the Dragoons, but upon Enquiry I find that these only amounted to seven.

Being driven from the Village, and come to *Penrith*, a Council of War was held, where *Roy Stuart* was for marching back, and surprising the Troops in the Night Time, or by Day-break next Morning; but Lord *George Murray* was not for diminishing their Forces by Skirmishes, but for pursuing their Rout and joining Ld. *John Drummond*, who had landed from *Dunkirk* with 600 Men at *Montrose*, and was afterwards joined by a Body of desperate Persons, under Lord *Lewis Gordon*, a third Brother of George Duke of *Gordon*, the *Frazers*, under the Master of *Lovat*, *Farquharsons*, some *Mackenzies*, and *Mackintoshes*, in all about Three thousand Men; his Opinion prevailed. Next Day their whole Army marched for *Carlisle*, where they arrived at Night. His Royal Highness not being able to pursue his Advantage at *Clifton*, on the 18th, through Grounds covered with Snow, Roads broken with Ice, and Darknes, which was the greatest Difficulty, rested his

his Troops there that Night, in the Morning he set out, and with his whole Force entered *Penrith*, where several Houses and Shops had been broke open by the Rebels, vast Quantities of Goods carried off, or thrown into the Streets, spoil'd and destroy'd. From hence he began his March on the 21st for *Carlisle*, which he reached about One o'Clock. But the Enemy had abandoned the Place after changing their Garrison, and leaving in it about Four hundred Men, consisting of the *English* that joined them, and some *Scots* under the Command of *John Hamilton*, the Duke of *Gordon's* Factor, with a proper Train of Artillery.

About Two o'Clock the Rebels came up to *Langton*, where they crossed the *Esk*, which was then about Four Foot deep. The Cavalry entered the Water with the Hussars in the Front, and the Pretender in the Center, with a Boy belonging to *Keppoch* behind him: as he was passing two People being like to give Way, he immediately seized upon their Hair, and cried out in *Irish*, *Coaer, Coaer, Help, Help*; till they were relieved. The Infantry marched into the River with Lord *George Murray* at their Head, kept hold of each other, and so arrived on the other Side. *Perth*, being better mounted than the rest, crossed the Water several Times on Horseback, and brought off a Person with him every Time he went. No sooner are they here than judging themselves out of Danger, they separated, one Party of 4000 marched to *Annan* with the Pretender, and the other of 2,500 to *Etchlefechan*, where they rested. Lord *Elcho* was sent with 500 Horse to *Dumfries*, where he levied the Excise; and imposed on the Town a Contribution of 2000*l.* in Specie, 1000 Pair of Shoes, seized nine Casks of Gun-powder, all Arms publick and private, Horses, Horse-Furniture, Boots, &c. and being in Want of Necessaries, the Rebels stripped many People of their Cloaths and Shoes. Near 1100*l.* in Cash was instantly paid. Provost *Croftie*, and Mr. *Walter Riddel* were carried off as Hostages till the Remainder should be remitted, and for the Security of their Stragglers if they should come that Way: They ordered the Town's People to send their Baggage after them. In short, their Resentment against this Place for its Loyalty was prodigious; Outrages of the worst Kind were committed against the Inhabitants, the Houses were plundered, private People were robbed, and upon Complaint, they were only told, that they might

be glad their Town was not laid in Ashes, considering they had entered into an Association against their Cause, and had seized their Waggons as above. The Damage done by these Excesses was computed at $4000 l$: That committed in the Country much greater. Next Day the Pretender, the French Ambassador, *Perth, Lochiel, Glanranald, Glengary, Keppoch, &c.* went by the Way of this pillaged Town, while Lord *Tullibardin, Lord George Murray, Lords Ogilvie and Nairn* took the *Moffat Road*. The main Body continued at *Dumfries* till the 23d, when they marched Westward, being informed that General *Guest* designed to hold out the City of *Edinburgh* against them till the Arrival of the Troops. As there were no other Towns to fleece till they reached *Glasgow*, so they with all possible Diligence advanced there. The Van entered that City upon the 25th, and the Body of their Army with the Pretender next Evening. Here they made vast Demands, as a Punishment for that Town's attachment to the Government.

The Duke of *Cumberland* having chas'd them out of *England*, judged it proper in the next place, to reduce *Carlisle*: accordingly the Town was surrounded on all sides, at a Mile's distance. The Garrison fired upon all who came in View. Mr. *Townley*, to whom the Chevalier had given a Commission for raising a Regiment of Horse, being Commandant of the Place, caused the Guns to be mounted upon the Walls, the Houses within Reach of the Batteries to be burnt, and several *Chevaux de Frize* to be made and fix'd at the Gates, and Entrances of the City, to prevent the Approach of the Horse: He was even for making Sallies upon the King's Troops, but all his Councils were opposed.

As his Royal Highness perceived that it might cost some Lives to take the City by Assault, without Artillery proper for a Siege, he sent to *Whitehaven*, for some Battering-pieces, with which he was supplied by the 25th. No sooner are these come up, than they began to erect Batteries, notwithstanding a continued Fire from the Walls. On the 28th, one of six Pieces was finished, from which they played upon the Four-Gun Battery of the Town; but on the 29th, the firing ceased for Want of Shot, till towards Evening, when a fresh Supply arrived, and it was renewed with great Brisknes for two Hours.

The Walls being much shaken, the Town's People appeared in the most supplicant Manner before the Commandant,

mandant, and beseeched him to think of preserving their Lives. *Townley* then went to Mr. *Hamilton*, the Governor of the Castle, to consult on what was proper to be done. A Capitulation was proposed, to which Colonel *Hamilton* agreed: However, two Letters were first sent, one for his Royal Highness, the other for the Commander of the *Dutch* Troops, which were supposed to be with his Army. This latter was signed *Geohegan*, who styled himself Commander of the *French* Artillery, and of the *French* Garrison that was at or might come to *Carlisle*; for Defence of the Town and Citadel. The Contents were to summon the *Dutch* to retire from the *English* Army, under Pretence of the Capitulation of *Tournay*, which I mentioned before.

The Night of the 29th was spent in raising a new Battery of three 18 Pounders; which was completed by the Morning. But, on the first Platoon of the old Battery-firing, the Rebels hung out the white Flag; and would have surrendered on Terms, but could obtain no other, than that they should not be put to the Sword, but reserved for the King's Pleasure; and these they thought proper to accept, December the 30th.

On which Brig. *Bligh* was ordered immediately to take Possession of the Town; and next Day the Duke entered it on Horseback, amidst the Acclamations of a rejoicing Multitude: The Nobility, who had come from all Quarters, and the General Officers followed. He was no sooner in *Carlisle*, than he walked round the Walls, reviewed the Fortifications, and desired to be brought to the House where his Brother Prince lodged, in which he took up his Lodging, and lay in the same Bed. He ordered such Things as were forcibly or otherwise taken away, to be exposed to View, that every Person might receive their own, upon proving their Property.

The Garrison was directly confined in the great Church, and a List of their Names, &c. given in; but by a special Order were stript of nothing which they had. The Officers were as follows.

English. 1 Colonel. *Francis Townley* of *Lancashire*. — 5 Captains: — 6 Lieutenants: — 7 Ensigns: — 1 Adjutant: — All of the *Manchester* Regiment, with 93 Non-Commission Officers, Drummers, and private Men. — , of *Lancashire*, whom the Pretender had made Bishop of *Carlisle*.

Stots. The Governor. *John Hamilton*, of *Aberdeenshire*. — 6 Captains: — 7 Lieutenants: — 3 Ensigns: — 1 Surgeon: — 256 Non-commission Officers, Drummers, and private Men.

French. Sir *Francis Geohegan*, a Captain of *Lally's* Regiment: Col. *Strickland*, of no Regiment; and Sir *John Arluthnſt*, a Captain of Lord *Drummond's*; 1 Serjeant, and 4 private Men of *Lally's* Regiment.

There were found here, 6 Brass Guns of one and an half Pounders, 3 Brass Guns of four Pounders, one Brass Octagon, all with Carriages, 4 Brass Cohorns, and two Royals.

While his Royal Highness was here, *Carlisle* was crowded with Multitudes, who from all Quarters repaired to him. Particularly the City of *Edinburgh*, sent four Deputies to congratulate him on his Success, and to solicit him to honour that City with a Visit, if he came to *Scotland*; they were received in the most gracious Manner, and had the Honour to dine with him; he drank to the Prosperity of the Town, and expressed the deepest Sense of their Loyalty, and that of the adjacent Towns; but the most remarkable Thing was, Not one disrespectful Word dropt from his Mouth about those who had created him so much Trouble: He only lamented (when speaking of the *Highlanders*) that so much Bravery should be misemployed. On the 2d of *January*, he set out for *London*, where his Presence was thought necessary, that he might be ready in case of an Invasion by the *French*, from whom a Descent was expected, notwithstanding the following Precautions.

On the 6th of *December* a Proclamation was issued out, for putting the Laws in Execution against *Jesuits* and *Popish Priests*, and promising a Reward of 100*l.* for every such Person, after Conviction, found in *London*, *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, or within ten Miles round these Places.

On the 12th Advice came, that an Embarkation of Troops was carrying on with great Expedition at *Dunkirk*, that most of the Vessels to be employed were already there, that Furniture was put on Board for 1000 Horse. A Proclamation was published on the 14th, to cause the Coasts to be carefully watched, and all Cattle, and every other Thing that might be serviceable for the Enemy after landing, to be removed. Alarm Posts were appointed; the several Guards were ordered to be in Readi-

Readiness to march upon the first Notice of any Tumult or Insurrection in *London* or *Westminster*. Signals were also settled on the Coasts of *Sussex* and *Kent*, whither 4000 Foot and 2500 Horse had marched. The same was done upon those of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, whither 3000 Foot and 1000 Horse repaired. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered all the Men of War at *Portsmouth* to put to Sea, and took up 50 Merchant-men to be armed for cruising in the Channel. Admiral *Vernon*, with the Commodores *Boscowen* and *Smith*, were already at Sea, each with a strong Squadron; and the *Dover* Privateers had voluntarily gone to *Vernon*, to receive his Instructions and follow his Orders.

On the 12th, two of these *Dover* Ships fell in with eight Transports, bound for *Dunkirk* from *Boulogne*, under Convoy of a French Man of War of 22 Guns, to take Troops on board; they seized three of them, and sent one of them that Night to the Admiral, in the *Downs*, and the other two to *Dover* next Morning. They fell in upon the 19th with about 60 Sail, mostly fishing Boats and small Vessels from *Dunkirk*, bound as they supposed for *Calais* or *Boulogne*, to take in Troops, drove seventeen of them on Shore near *Calais*, blew up one, sunk two, and brought three away; two of which were carried into *Dover*, but the third was lost in that Bay. The whole of these Vessels had some warlike Stores on board, such as small Cannon, Powder, Ball, Horse-Colours, Cloaths, Bedding for Soldiers, and Poles about seven Foot long, spiked with Iron at both Ends. Two of less Value, from *Roa*n to *Boulogne*, were afterwards sent in.

On the 20th, the Country was alarmed by Advices from Admiral *Vernon* in the *Downs*, informing, that great Numbers of small Imbarkations were coming from *Dunkirk*; that several of them were laden with Cannon, Powder, Shot, and other Military Stores; that the Irish Troops had marched to *Calais* from *Dunkirk*, where General Count *Lowendahl*, and many other Officers, were, with a young Person, said to be the Pretender's second Son.

Notwithstanding the several Advices, which the Government received of the Designs of *France*, many were of Opinion, that the Preparations about *Dunkirk*, and some Neighbouring Sea-port Towns were only to amuse: But whether the Fears of a French Landing, were ill or well founded; certain it is, that the Enemy, on hearing how the Scale was turned, gave over their Alarms.

On the Morning of Jan. 5th, the Duke arrived at St. James's, from *Carlisle*, in perfect Health, and did not appear in the least fatigued, tho' he had not been in Bed for three Days. The whole Court appeared very gay on the Occasion, and every one seemed to take a particular Pride in paying their Compliments to him. The Troops commanded by his Royal Highness were flushed with Success, and ready to march where ever Occasion offered. They were composed of the following Regiments, Lieut. Generals, *Ligonier*, *Richmond*, *Sinclair* and *Albemarle*, Major Generals, *Howard*, *Skelton* and *Bland*, Brigadiers, *Semple*, *Bligh* and *Douglas*, Artillery, *Lesly*, *Bernard* and *Roper's*, Brigad. Majors, Colonel *Sowle* and *Johnson*, besides *Gower's*, *Montague's*, *Hallifax*, *Granby's*, *Cholmondeley's* new raised Regiments of Foot, each consisting of 824, *Montagu's* and *Kingston's* new levied Horse, containing each 273 Men, together with Major General *Oglethorpe's* Body of 1000 Horse, with which he had been detached from General *Wade*. By this Time several foreign Powers had signified publickly their Abhorrence of the Rebellion. *Christian VI.* of *Denmark*, when assured of it, offered not only the 12,000 Troops in *British* Pay, but also all the Forces he had, if they could be conveniently carried over. The old King of *Sweden*, tho' his Power be too much controuled, by a People who run from the Extream of an absolute Monarchy, to the most licentious Liberty, declared his Detestation of the impious Attempt, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and actually let out the Troops of his Landgravate in Support of Our King. The Empress of *Russia*, though raised to the Throne, by the Intrigues of the House of *Bourbon*, proffered a Quota of Troops to be employed, as the Court of *Great Britain* should direct; yea, the present King of *Prussia*, though frequently so docile to the Court of *Versailles*, as to march his Army at her Command, and receive his 1,400,000 Florins for mustering his Men, gave out that if the Project was pursued, his whole Army was at the Service of his Royal Uncle.

The Rebels had no sooner left the City of *Edinburgh*, than immediately the Oeconomy of the Town was restored, as much as possible, confidering there was no regular Magistracy: for on the Day of Election, none would take the Charge, as the Place was then in the Hands of the Enemy. A new Subscription was immediately opened,

ed, and in a short Time, Money was given in, the Drums beat thro' the City for Recruits, and such as had listed formerly, but had been obliged to disband on account of the Rebels, were now desired to repair to their Duty, when they should enter into the Pay of 4*s.* per Week without Discount.

Lieutenant General *Handyfide*, now Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Troops in *Scotland*, arrived from *Berwick* upon the 14th, with Col. *Price's* and *Legonier's* Regiments of Foot, General *Hamilton's*, and the late Colonel *Gardner's* Dragoons. The Night they entered was excessively tempestuous, and prov'd Fatal to several Ships, among whom the *Fox* Man of War, with her Crew perished in the Storm; her Wreck sometime after was thrown in about *Dunbar*, where was found, and decently interred, the Corps of Captain *Baver*, who had so well defended the Passage to *Kinghorn*, during the Stay of the Rebels in the *Lothians*.

The Militia of *Argyleshire* were now called to the Service of the Government, the Acts of Parliament, against any Number of Highlanders rising in Parties, was suspended, and happy had it been for the Pretender and his Associates, that the same had sooner been done; but then the Designs of the House of *Bourbon*, had not been so totally dashed: Arms and warlike Stores were shipt off from *Liverpool* for their Use. Major General *Campbell of Mammore* set out from *London*, to take upon him the Command of these Levies. That Officer had landed with his Regiment on the 4th of *November* in the *Thames* from *Flanders*, as did those of Lieutenant General *Handyfide*, Brigadiers *Skelton*, *Bligh*, *Mordaunt* and *Semple*, with the Highlanders. Each of these from the Moment of their Arrival, were taken up about the Service of the Government, but none more than *Campbell*, who, to raise Troops to fight the Rebels with their own Weapons, arrived at *Inverara December* the 21st, with a Commission to muster up 3400 Men. The Levies went on most successfully, the Gentlemen of the County fending in Lists of the Militia in their respective Lands, from which the Quota was draughted; a considerable Number of them was stationed at *Inverara*, which they fortified. About 300 of these attacked a Party of the *MacGregors*, whom they soon put to flight, killing two and taking seven Prisoners. A Corps was quartered at *Campbletown* in *Kintire*, both

to

to prevent any Invasion from *Ireland*, and to be in readiness to march against the disaffected Clans, scattered up and down the County, if they should arise; Garrisons were put into the Castles along the Coast, while the Remainder only waited an Opportunity of marching to join the regular Troops.

And here a particular Account of these People might be expected; but as the Genealogy of the Family of *Argyle* is set down in Books, which are in every Persons Hands, I shall only observe, that the *Campbells* by espousing the Cause of *David Bruce*, against *Edward Baliol*, have been the most Instrumental of any Family in *Scotland*, in settling the *Steuarts* upon the Throne, in Prejudice to the Noble Family of the *Cummings*; and even contrary to the general Voice of the Nation at that Time, *Bruce's* Friends and Name not excepted. They continued Loyal to the several Kings, and some Way or other got the Lands of the neighbouring Clans: And these having lost their Possessions, and not considering that their Misfortune was owing to themselves, but imputing the whole to the *Campbells*, have conceived a Resentment against them, rather to be imagined than expressed. The present Duke of *Argyle* was at *Edinburgh* in *July 1745*, whence he went to the *West-Highlands*, but hearing of the Insurrection, judged it proper to go no further than *Roseneath*, however, he had an early Account of the Intention of the Chevalier, which he communicated as well to the Regency at *London*, as to the Officers of the Crown in *Scotland*; but these did not give due Heed to the seasonable Intimation. The *Campbells* being for the most part bred in the last Revolution Principles, were wholly devoted to the Support of the Union, which has prov'd more advantageous to them, than the vast Tract of Territory they possess. They took Arms in *Dec.* and seized such as they suspected; among whom Sir *James Campbel* of *Auchinbreck*, who was confined to the Castle of *Dumbarton*. Those of the Offspring of Baron *Guinach*, the first of the Race, well knowing, that a Change would dispossess them of their Lands, directly engage *pro aris & focis*.

And not only did these *Highlanders* shew their Affection to their King and Country, but the Western Counties followed their Example. The City of *Glasgow* raised a Regiment at her own Expence, which was provided with

with Arms from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in the same Manner as regular Troops, and put under the Command of the Earl of *Hume*. The little Town of *Paisly* having tasted the Fruits of Trade, and Advantages of a Thread Manufactory, raised a Corps of 210 Men. The Shire and Town of *Renfrew*, from much the same Motives, armed in Defence of the Constitution, under the Earl of *Glencairn*; in a Word, the whole western, southern and eastern Parts vied with each other, in exerting themselves on this Occasion. Mean Time, the northern Storm is raging beyond the *Forth*, and many unhappy People carried down the Stream of Rebellion.

For now the *French* dropped in among them with their Privateers, and were received in the most affectionate Manner. In some Places of *Buchan*, the very Boys wore white Cockades, and formed themselves into Companies; while those of riper Years declared for the Pretender; the vast Tract of Country from *Forth* to *Spey*, being in the Hands of the Enemy, great Excesses were committed upon the Inhabitants; several Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats were plundered, their best Effects either carried off or destroyed, and their dwelling Houses in a Manner made a Dunghill. In the County of *Angus*, about 5000*l.* was levied under Pain of Military Execution; and the Cess was laid on in the most undue Proportion; *Perth*, *Dundee*, and the Country around, was one Scene of Horror and Oppression, Robberies were constant, even in the publick Streets, and in open Day. The Families of Distinction left their own Houses, to be free from the Sight of such Devastation; Men were even pressed, under Pain of being burnt in their own Habitations.

The Shire of *Fife*, remarkable for her Martial Heroes of old, and her industrious Inhabitants at present, was visited by them; for on the 27th of *December*, a Party of *Highlanders* and *French*, under Major *Nairn*, came to *Dumferling*, where they raised the Cess, and committed several Excesses, as they had done at *Aloa* before; not content with the publick Money, they assailed several Gentlemen in considerable Sums, which they raised without Regard to Circumstances. The little Shire of *Kinross*, consisting of about four Parishes and an half, shared the Fate of her populous Sister; for the same Party demanded there a whole Year's Cess: All such as had any way favoured the Government, were severely dealt with; the

Friends

Friends of a poor Carrier were forced to pay 13 Guineas, for no other Reason, but because he had carried one Captain *Reynolds*, a French Officer, on Board one of his Majesty's Ships of War; the People were obliged upon Oath to bring in their best Horses, Guns, Swords and Pistols, and make Faith on the same. They carried off about forty Horses with all their Furniture, compelled the Country People to carry into *Perth*, 100 Bolls of Meal, and 500 Loads of Coals, and plighted the Honour of the Commanding Officer for Payment; but alas! he failed; for the Workmen returned without so much as their Sacks. A few Days after, another Party, under the Earl of *Cromarty*, came down. By these the Sum of 1125*l.* was demanded of the County: However, the Money was not raised, though indeed some Houses were pillaged, the Possessors abused, threatned with Burnings, and all the dismal Effects of military Execution. The same things might be said of the Places around, but thus much may suffice by Way of Example.

What made the Rebel Party in the North more formidable, was, that Lord *John Drummond* had landed from *Dunkirk* on the 30th of November at *Montrose*, with 15 Pieces of Cannon, some of which were 18 Pounders, and 600 Men, several of whom, being forced into the French Service, embraced the first Opportunity of deserting. However, for some Time they made the poor Country feel to their Smart, that an Enemy was in her Bosom; the People were obliged to bring in their Horses, and carry their Artillery, some Pieces of which took about twenty Horses to draw them: their Provision, Ammunition, and other Necessaries were also transported by them, without the least Compensation; the Corps separated into different Parties, and were cantoned in the Towns along the Coast, while the main Body repaired to *Perth*, where was the grand Camp of the Rebels. There they fortified themselves, and planted their Artillery so conveniently, that to force them, would have proved a difficult Task. And now Lord *Lewis Gordon*, whom the Pretender left behind him, for securing the Landings from *France*, got together a Body of desperate Persons, most Part of his own Name. But not judging his Force equal to what might be expected from one of his Birth, he acted contrary both to the Law of Nature and Nations, using the worst of Means to augment his Numbers. Every Person in

the

the Shire of *Aberdeen* worth 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Sterling* of valued Rent, was ordered, under Pain of military Execution, to pay 5*l.* *Sterl.* or furnish an able bodied Man; several unfortunate People, otherwise peaceable, came in; his Troops were soon augmented to 500 Men, while several others chused to pay the exorbitant Demand, so that in a little Time he raised about 1300*l.* *Sterl.* Moreover, the Earl of *Cromarty* with a considerable Body of the *MacKenzie*s, to the Number of 300, had advanced to the Head Quarters at *Perth*, and about 300 of the *MacIntoshes*, with 150 *Farquharsons* (a Branch of the Catti) likewise came in; such a powerful Party appearing under the Viscount of *Strathallan* in the North for the Pretender, at last prevailed on some of the *Fasers*, under the younger *Lovat*, to throw off the Mask, and openly to espouse that Cause, which their unfortunate Lord had been favouring in a clandestine Way, ever since the Abdication of K. *James*. At the time of raising the independent Highland Companies, a Captain's Commission was conferred on his Lordship, who behaved very ungenerously with those People, that listed with him. He would muster up some few of his Tenants, whom he exercised, and remitted to them some Trifle of the Cane or Carriage Service, for which they were at his Beck to make their Appearance at the Publick Reviews. The *Camerons* and *MacDonalds* are his Neighbours; *Clunie MacPherson* was married to his Daughter; all of these would sometimes talk very freely with him, which by an insinuating Way he encouraged them to do; he digged in an easy Mine, and whatever things they advanced, he was sure indirectly, perhaps by a Smile, a Gesture, a Glafs, or some such Way, to relish. He would be very ready to feed their Superstition, and work them up to a Belief of Improbabilities; he had a Way of tracing Genealogies, and would tell them Stories of *Killitrankey*, *Dunkeld* and *Cromdale*, magnifying the Actions of their Ancestors to the Skies; he would say such a Sword and Target, your honest *Grandfather* wore that Day, and would entertain them with interpreting Prophecies and Dreams, &c. I knew a Gentleman of the Name of *Campbell*, who dreamed something very strange in the Time of the Rebellion 1715, relating to the Government, which he communicated to some People; the Story ran up and down, and came at last to the Ears of Lord *Lovat*, upon whom it made no very great Impression, till about 21

Years

Years afterwards, that he wrote a Letter to the Gentleman's elder Brother, for a Copy of it. He would interpret it to the Satisfaction of the Clans, so much as to inflame their Inclinations to Arms, and stir up their Spirits to rebel: He was Master of all the Visions and Traditions of the credulous People that had lived in the Country for many Years. He would mention the Exploits of the *Scots* in *France* and elsewhere, unriddle the Prophecies of *Thomas Learmont* and many others, too tedious here to mention; and by such Methods as these, and others of the same Kind, he has promoted the Rebellion more than any Man in the *British* Dominions; but now from his Conduct it appears, that the Thread of his Policy was spun too fine, so that it fail'd at last in the Maker's Hand; and to crown all, he died a Roman Catholic, tho' he frequently endeavoured to get a Seat in the Assembly as an Elder of the Church of *Scotland*.

The Clan of this subtle Lord, first marched under Pretence of seeking some Cattle which had been stollen out of the *Aird*, but suddenly diverted their Course to Fort *Augustus*, in order to seize upon the Soldiers in that Place; but being prevented, by the timely Succours from *Inverness*, they marched to *Perth*, to the Number of 400 Men.

The Earl of *Loudon* apprised of the Designs of the *Fasers*, wrote to Lord *Lovat*, and in his Majesty's Name, demanded that he would deliver up the Arms of his Clan; he even went with a Party to *Castle-Downie*, against which he planted Cannon, and carried old *Simon* Prisoner to *Inverness*; but in a few Days he found Means to escape. About this Time several Letters passed betwixt the Lord President and him, wherein the former lays open the Ingatitude of his Lordship to the Government for their many Favours to him. *Lovat's* Answer was drawn up in the most crafty Terms; he throws the whole Blame on his *unnatural Son*, who had acted thus without his Advice; and points out the Remedy against the Clans Rising, viz. granting them 25,000*l. Sterl.* to keep them quiet; makes mention of the Battle of *Killicranky* in a Manner very honourable to the Rebels, and concludes in so comical a Way, as does not deserve a Place in any History.

On the 3d of *December*, *Loudon* set out for Fort *Augustus*, with 600 Men, supplied the Place with what was wanting, and in his March, intimated to the People of *Stratherrick* what they were to expect if they joined the Enemy;

Enemy; scarce was he returned to *Inverness* (on the 8th) till he heard of the dismal State of Affairs on the other Side of the *Spey*. To prevent the Evil from spreading further, he detach'd the Laird of *MacLeod* with 500 Men, towards *Elgin*, and the next Day Captain *Munro* of *Culcairn* with 200 *Munroes*: The *MacLeods* taking the Rout of *Cullen*, and the other, that of *Strathbogie*. Next Day the *Munroes* crossed the *Spey* and followed the *Grants*, who retired from thence to defend their own Estates, to the great Misfortune of the other Commanders; for had they march'd on, 'tis not to be doubted, but either young *Gordon* would have fled to *Angus*, where he would have been shut up, or else have been worsted in the Skirmish I am soon to relate; the Consequence of which would have been, that not only *Aberdeen*, the third City in the Nation, and almost the whole North, would be put into the Hands of the King's Troops, but the future Landings from *France* had been prevented, which would have been so effectual a Check to the Arms of the Rebels, that perhaps the Scene had directly closed. *Gordon*, who had threaten'd *Strathspey* with Fire and Sword, thought fit to retire before the *Grants* to *Strathbogie*, whither they followed. Mean Time, the *MacLeods* arrive at *Old Meldrum* on the 19th, and the *Munroes* at *Aldrain* on the 21st. Next Day, each directed their March to *Inverury*, where they joined: By the Time the *Munroes* had got their Billets upon the Country, West of the Village, the farthest about two Miles distant, the others entred the Town. The whole Corps got Orders to be in Readiness about Six next Morning, to march for *Aberdeen* and drive the Rebels from it; but these were countermanded on hearing of the Reinforcements which Lord *Lewis* had got from *Montrose* and *Aberbrothock*. Next Day, 50 Men were sent by the Way of *Kintore*, to get Intelligence of the Motions of the Enemy; they espied 2 Men on Horseback, whom six of them pursuing a great Way, the two Rebels carried such a Consternation to *Aberdeen*, that those of their Party turned out, and drew up to the West of the Town.

But now an Express from Lord *Loudon* to *MacLeod*, setting forth, that his Business with Lord *Lovat* would not allow him to spare any Reinforcement, being intercepted at *Turreff*, by the Rebels, Lord *Lewis*, directly called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to march secretly and attack the Enemy, who, they judged, would

would be secure in Expectation of the Clan of the *Guns*. He set out in the Morning of the 23d, with about 900 Men, and marched by the Bridge of *Don*, with 800 to surprize them in Flank, while the other 100 took the common Road. About an Hour after Sun-set, some of the *Mac Leods*, going to the South-End of the Town to relieve the Centries, espied white Colours upon the Declivity of a Hill, and approaching by the Side of the Parks of *Keith-hall*.

Mr. *Mac Leod* and *Culcairn*, hereupon went to the South End of the Town, and in an Instant very advantageously drew up the *Mac Leods*, to wait for the Enemy, now in full march to attack them. They at this Time were entering the Water of *Ury*, above the *Bass*, (a little artificial Mount, situated on the South-East near the Church) but here they were kept in Awe by the Fire of the King's Men, and so retiring a little, crossed at a Place called the Miln of *Keith-hall*, and advanced by the Way of the *Bass*, now betwixt them and the Royalists; but no sooner do they come out from this Fence, than they received a second *Salvo* from the *Mac Leods*, which obliged them to double their Pace towards the Church upon their Right; when here, they wheeled with their Front towards the King's Forces; there was nothing now between them but an Ascent, which equally screened both Parties from each others Fire; as General *Gordon* had retired behind a House for Safety, the *French*, who were there under Lord *Lewis Drummond** advanced firing, which was answer'd very briskly by the *Mac Leods*, till they observing there were regular Troops among their Enemies, and that a Body of choice Men were crossing the *Don*, a little below the Town, they sounded a Retreat, which they executed regularly thro' the Midst of the Place. *Culcairn's* Corps had no Share in the Action, for upon hearing the first Platoon, they fled out of their Quarters in the greatest Confusion, some one Way and some another. *Mac Leod's* People went to *Strathbogie*, 14 Miles from the Place of Action, and next Day retired to the other Side of the *Spey*, till they should be reinforced. Such was the Skirmish at *Inverurie*, in which were kill'd on the Side of the Royalists 7, and 15 wounded, and on that of the Rebels about 30, some of whom were carried down the Water, wherein they were shot by

* Son to the Earl of *Melfort*, who followed the Fortune of James II.

by a Party of twelve Men, posted in a Corn-yard, near the Side of the River. As soon as Victory declared for the Rebels, they surrounded the Town, and took about 49 Prisoners, whom they treated in a very strange Manner. Lord *Lewis Gordon* went into an Inn, and called for Wine, among some of the Prisoners. From the Healths he proposed, any Person may form an Idea of him : His first Toast was, "Here's Confusion to all the *Whigs*." His second, " Damnation to all the *Whig Ministers*." And his third, " Success to the Arms of the *French King*." Next Day he sent a Detachment to *Strathbogie*, where hearing of *Mac Leod's* crossing the *Spey*, they returned, and on the 26th directed their March to *Aberdeen*. The Prisoners who were whole, were most Part sent to *Perth*, and the wounded kept at *Aberdeen* for their Recovery. The Enemy continued Masters of the Country, augmented their Numbers, and favoured the Landings from Abroad, till called for to assist at the Battle which soon afterwards ensued.

Upon the 25th of November, the *Milford* took a Privateer called the *Lewis of Dunkirk*, and brought her into the Roads of *Leith*, and on the 6th of December, the Prisoners were landed and escorted to *Edinburgh Castle*, by a Detachment of *Ligonier's Foot*, and the late *Gardner's Dragoons*, amidst a prodigious Multitude of Spectators. Their Number was about 206, Officers and private Men included, with 330 Stand of Arms, Bayonets, and Cartridge-boxes, as many Broad-swords with Brass Handles, a great Number of Bridles and Saddles, Harnesses, and Collars for Horses. The Officers seemed much concerned; but some of the Men were no Way affected; they were mostly Native *Irish*, or *Frenchmen* descended from *British* and *Irish* Parents: Thus the Design of the Rebels got a Check, while the Government was visited with a Misfortune in return; for not only had the *Fox Man of War* of 40 Guns, been overset and destroyed, but the *Hazard Sloop* fell into the Hands of the Enemy, on the 1st of December. That Vessel having got Notice of a Landing at *Monrose*, sailed to the Mouth of the *Esk*, in order to destroy the *French Men of War*, that had convoyed the Troops. They engaged her very closely, the one by her Side, and the other on her Stern; by the Tide she was driven within Reach of a Battery, which the *French* had erected

at the Entrance of the River; the Engineers on Shore played furiously upon her, so that after acting all that could be expected, at last she was obliged to strike to the Enemy; who carried her to *Dunkirk*, where she was turned into a Privateer, called by the Name of *The Prince Charles Snow*, and three Times sent with Troops, Money, and Ammunition for the Use of the Rebels, till she fell, at a very critical Juncture, (of which in its Place) into the Hands of her former Owners, who restored her to her old Name and Service. Such was the State of Affairs in *Scotland*, when the Chevalier re-entered it, and came to *Glasgow*, where he published the following Relation of his Winter Campaign; which I here insert, as the Paper is both curious and scarce.

JOURNAL of the Marches of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Army, from the Time they entered England, the 8th of November, till their Return to Scotland, the 20th of December, 1745.

HIS Royal Highness entered *England*, Friday the 8th Day of November, in the Evening, and quartered at *Redings* all Night.

The 9th, His Royal Highness passed the Water of *Eden* at *Rockley*, about two in the Afternoon, with the First Column, and quartered that Night in the Villages West from *Carlisle*.

The next Morning, being Saturday the 10th, *Carlisle* was blockaded on all Hands, and the Cannon were brought up, in order to raise a Battery that Night, but Intelligence being come, that General *Wade* was marching towards *Carlisle*, His Royal Highness went early on Monday the 11th, to *Brampton*, being seven Miles on the Road to *Newcastle*, in order to meet Marshal *Wade*'s Army, and give him Battle: But, after waiting there two Days, and having certain Intelligence that the Troops near *Newcastle* declined coming forward, His Royal Highness ordered *Carlisle* to be again blockaded, which was done accordingly by Half of the Army on Wednesday Night, being the 13th, whilst his Royal Highness continued with the other Half at *Brampton*, as the most convenient Post to attack the Enemy, had they ventured to relieve *Carlisle*. The Trenches were opened that Night at about Musket Shot from the Walls of the Town, about

about Midway betwixt the *English* and *Scots* Ports, and thirteen Cannon were brought up, in order to batter the Town; but this was prevented by the Town's Capitulating on *Thursday* the 14th, and his Royal Highnesses Troops took Possession of the Town and Castle on *Friday* Morning, after the Town got full Security for their Liberties, &c. according to the Capitulation. During both Times that *Carlisle* was blockaded, there was but one Man killed, and one wounded. The Militia that served in *Carlisle*, all the Inhabitants of the City, as well as the Neighbourhood, can testify the exact Discipline of his Royal Highnesses Army, who paid for every Thing. All the Subjects were protected in the full Enjoyment of their Liberties and Properties.

His Royal Highness, with his Army, halted at *Carlisle*, and the Neighbourhood, till the 20th, of *November*, which Day the Van marched to *Penrith*.

The 21st, The Van went to *Shap*; and the main Body came to *Penrith*.

The 22d, The Van marched to *Kendal*, and the main Body halted at *Penrith*.

The 23d, The main Body came to *Kendal*.

The 24th, The Van marched to *Lancaster*, and the main Body halted at *Kendal*.

The 25th, The Van marched to *Preston*, and the main Body to *Lancaster*.

The 26th, The Van passed *Preston*, and quartered at the Village on the other Side of the Bridge, and the main Body came to *Preston*.

The 27th, The whole Army halted.

The 28th, marched to *Wigan*, and the Villages near to it.

The 29th, All the Army marched to *Manchester*, halted there the 30th.

The 1st, *December*, the Army marched to *Macclesfield*.

The 2d, the Van marched to *Congleton* (within nine Miles of *Newcastle Under-Line*) where the main Body of the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Army lay, from which a Detachment was sent towards *Newcastle* for Intelligence; and within three Miles of that Place, the said Detachment took Mr. *Wear* (or *Wier*) their Principal Spy, Prisoner, and brought him to *Congleton*, upon which the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Army retired to *Litchfield*. The Prince Regent having Intelligence of his Retreat from *Newcastle Under-Line*, marched for *Derby* by *Ashburn*.

The 3d, the Van marched to *Ashburn by Leek*. The main Body rested the 2d at *Macclesfield*, and marched the 3d, to *Leek*. And,

The 4th, The whole Army went to *Derby*, where they stayed all the 5th; and in a Council of War held in his Royal Highness's Presence, Dispatches of Importance being received, it was resolved to return to *Scotland*; and the next Day, being the 6th, they returned to *Ashburn*.

The 7th, they marched to *Leek*, and on the 8th to *Macclesfield*.

The 9th, the whole Army marched to *Manchester*.

The 10th, they marched to *Wigan*, and the 11th, to *Preston*, where they halted the 12th.

The 13th, marched to *Lancaster*, halted the 14th; which Day a reconnoitring Party took two of the Duke of *Cumberland's* Men, called *Rangers*.

The 15th, marched to *Kendal*.

The 16th, the main Body of the Army was at *Shap*, but the Rear Guard were obliged to stop at a Farm four Miles from *Kendal*, by Reason that a great many of the Carriages, and particularly the four-wheeled Waggons, in which was Part of the Ammunition, could not be forwarded because of the Steepness of the Hill, and Badness of the Road: But small Carts being got next Day, and the Ammunition being shifted from the broken Waggons, they came that Night to *Shap*, being the 17th; the main Body having gone to *Penrith* that Day.

The 18th, the Rear-Guard joined the main Body at *Penrith* in the Evening. They saw several Parties of the Enemy that Day, but upon the Approach of the Rear-Guard they always retired: Tho' once, a considerable Body of Light-Horse formed upon the Road, in order to stop their Proceeding; but, upon some of the *Highlanders* throwing their Plaids, and running to attack them; they went off at the Gallop, and shewed that Horse could run faster than Men, one of them only having been killed. After the Baggage was sent to *Penrith*, a Battalion of Foot and some Horse, went through Lord *Long-dale's* Parks of *Lowther*, thinking to find some of the Light-Horse about his House, as he was Lord Lieutenant of the County: Accordingly some of them were seen at a Distance, but rode off upon Sight of the *Highlanders*: Some Shots were fired after them. At the same Time

Time, some Parties scouring the Parks, took a Running Footman of the Duke of *Cumberland's*, and another Person cloathed in Green, who appeared to be an Officer; who informed that the Duke of *Cumberland* was within a Mile, with about 4000 Horse and Dragoons, besides Light Horse and Militia; upon which Lord *George Murray*, who always commanded the Rear-Guard, took Possession of a Village called *Clifton*, being a Mile from Lord *Lonsdale's* House, upon the Highway to, and two Miles short of *Penrith*. By that Time the Enemy had form'd upon an open Muir, facing *Clifton*, and within half Cannot Shot; where they continued for a considerable Time: At last, about an Hour after Sun-set, they dismounted several of their Dragoons, who came to the Bottom of the Muir, and lin'd the Hedges and Ditches that were next to it. There was a pretty smart Fire on both Sides, for above half an Hour; but at last the Dragoons firing very fast, a Battalion of *Highlanders* was ordered down Sword in Hand upon them, with Orders to drive them from their Posts, but not to advance upon the Muir. Accordingly they went on with the greatest Alacrity and Swiftness, and after passing two Hedges, drove them from the third, which was the last of all, and then returned, as they were ordered, to their former Posts. But 12 of the *Highlanders* having past the Bottom Ditch, and run up the Muir, are still a-missing, which is the whole Loss on their Side. How many of the Dragoons were killed and wounded is uncertain; but by several Circumstances, such as Broad-Swords taken from the Dragoons, and the Report of the wounded dressed at *Penrith* next Day, cannot be less than a hundred.

Night being come now on, both Sides retited. The four Battalions of *Highlanders* joined the main Body at *Penrith*, and next Day, being the 19th, the whole Army arrived at *Carlisle*, where they left a Garrison; and the 20th, past the Water of *Esk*, which was very high, about three of the Clock in the Afternoon. All this Time the Enemy never appeared; what they met with near *Penrith* had disgusted them from too near an Approach of his Royal Highness's Army, which quartered in two different Columns that Night; the one with his Royal Highness at *Annan*, and the other at *Ecclefechan*.

It is certain, that by all Accidents, such as Deaths, by Sickness (of which 'tis believed there were more in one Day in General Wade's Army, than was in six Weeks in his Royal Highness's Army) and the People that went astray in plundering (which notwithstanding all the Officers were able to do, could not be intirely prevented) and were not heard of again, that his Royal Highness's Army did not lose forty Men in the Expedition, including the twelve at *Penrith*. Upon the whole, never was a March performed with more Cheapfulness, and executed with greater Vigour and Resolution ; which (next to the visible Protection of Almighty GOD) was owing to the Example shewn by his Royal Highness, who always marched on Foot at the Head of his Men.

— I shall make no Observations on this Paper, but that it clashes greatly with the Depositions of the Witnesses who were examined at *Carlisle*, *York*, and *Southwark*.

But while the Chevalier is preparing an Account of Times that are past, he was not deficient in making Provision against the Time to come. Of *Glasgow* was demanded Broad-Cloth, Tartan, Linnen, Bonnets, and Shoes, to the Value of 10,000*l.* Such as had promoted the new Levies in Behalf of the Government, were mulcted, in Sums beyond their Ability, and their Houses plundered for non-Payment ; Parties were sent out to the Towns and Countries around : *Renfrew*, *Paisley*, and *Lismahagoe* (which last they burnt) with many other Places, felt the dismal Effects of their Vengeance.

Stirling was now almost open to receive the Pretender ; for on hearing of his Return, *Price's* and *Ligonier's* Regiments of Foot, *Hamilton's* and the late *Gardner's* Dragoons retired to *Edinburgh*, upon the 23d ; the *Glasgow* and *Paisley* Militia immediately followed from their respective Posts, and arrived in that City upon the 24th ; These were most kindly received by the Inhabitants, who, were overjoyed to have these near them for their Support against an Attack, which was at that Time greatly feared, though the Place was provided for a Defence.

On the 2d. Jan. 1746, the Pretender set out for *Stirling*, tho' his Forces first moved towards *Edinburgh*, but turned about and proceeded the one Column to *Cumbernauld*, and the other to *Kilsyth*, where they arrived next Evening, while an advanced Party reached *Falkirk*.

On Saturday the 4th, they cantoned their Army at *Denny*, *St. Ninians*, and *Bannockburn*. Being thus in a convenient Situation for joining with such as had declared for him in the Northern Countries, he sent several Expresses to the respective Corps, to hasten their March to *Stirling*, whose Gates were now shut up and the Avenues to it stopped, to prevent any Intelligence of their Motions coming to the King's Troops; but were opened on the 8th, when the Rebels entered it.

While the Pretender is busy in preparing every Thing to strengthen his Cause and animate his Forces, the Army of General *Wade* is advancing to beat up his Quarters, being encouraged by the Example of their Fellow-Soldiers under the Duke, and the unparalleled Generosity of the City of *London* for their Support. In that Metropolis a Scheme was set on Foot by a young Gentleman (Mr. *Samuel Smith*, Merchant, in *Cateaton-street*) in Consequence of which, a Subscription was opened for purchasing for the Troops 12,000 Pair of Breeches, 12,000 Shirts, 10,000 Woolen Caps, and 1000 Blankets, 12,000 Pair of knit Woolen Gloves, and 9000 Pair of Woolen Spatterdashes; all these were immediately sent down for their Use: about 3000*l.* of the Subscription Money was set apart for rewarding such Soldiers as should be maimed or wounded in the Service; 300*l.* was sent to M. *Wade* to be applied according to his Direction, for the more speedy Recovery of the sick Soldiers under him, in Augmentation of the Allowance granted by the Crown on that Behalf: This commendable Zeal of the Subjects, was however, anticipated by his Majesty, who on the 27th of November, out of his private Purse, ordered all the Soldiers under his Royal Highness, and General *Wade*, two Pair of Shoes each; a noble Example of Goodness, and worthy that Care and Clemency, for which his Royal and illustrious Family have been eminently remarkable: And indeed, without such Assistance, the poor Men could not have endured the Fatigue they underwent; but thus animated, they marched to *Scotland*; the Gentlemen of the Counties through which they passed, contributed a Fund for their Use; each Soldier had a Pound of Beef, a Pound of Bread, a Glass full of good *Scots* Spirits, and a Bottle of Ale; besides the People of the Country, so liberally supplied them, that their Kindness was look'd upon as pouring Water into the Ocean. It was dark be-

fore they entered *Edinburgh*, yet were they received with all possible Demonstrations of Joy; the City was finely illuminated; the People huzza'd; the Militia lined the Streets, and warm Quarters were immediately assigned them.

On *Sunday* the 4th, General *Husk* arrived in Town, as did Mr. *Thornton* of *Chattel*, with his Troop. And on *Monday* the 6th, General *Hawley* came in. The Dragoons went out to meet him at *Preston*; but he upbraided them with their Cowardice, and desired them to put up their Swords at that Time, and see to use them better in the Hour of Action. On the 10th, the whole Forces being ready for Battle, and near to the Enemy, there remained nothing but to march toward *Stirling*, and dispossess them of their Posts; however, it was judged proper to wait a little for refreshing the Army, after the Fatigues of a Winter Campaign.

Meantime the great Care and Anxiety of the Rebels, was to have up their Artillery. The Pretender had no sooner come to *Bannockburn*, than he dispatched Lord *George Murray* to *Alloa*, to confer with Collonel *Drummond*, about transporting the Cannon upon Floats; these two surveyed the several Passages upon the *Forth*, and at last agreed, that the most proper Way would be to carry them over on Board of a Brigg which they had seized; for their further facilitating the Passage, they had erected a Battery of Cannon on the Pier of *Alloa*, and another at *Heigens-Nuick*; but even in this, they met with some Difficulties; for the *Pearl* Sloop had sailed up the River, to prevent the Passage of the *Forth* in these Parts: By this Time, they with great Labour, brought two heavy Cannon of 12 Pounders about by the *Frew*, while 3 of four Pounders which they carried along with them from *Glasgow*, were conducted to the Hill of *Arith*, and planted there to annoy the King's Ships, and hinder their advancing up the River; this Battery was supported by 400 Men, drawn from their Rear-Guard stationed at *Falkirk*. Captain *Faulkner* in the *Vulture* Sloop, being arrived at *Inverkeithen* Road, sent a Cutter and some Boats before him for Intelligence, these sailed up the *Forth* to *Kincardin* Road, where they lay. Next Morning the *Vulture* came into that Place, where being informed that two Vesse's at *Kincardin*, were in Danger of being seized by the Enemy, she sent several armed Boats to burn them,

them, which they did without any Loss, notwithstanding some Platoons from the Town. In the mean time, the Tide fell so low, that she could not return that Night to the Road; which the Rebels observing, they opened a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and early in the Morning began to play upon her unexpectedly; their Fire was answered by the Sloop; two of their Cannon were dismounted, one of their Engineers was killed, and *Perth* received a Wound, which though not mortal, occasioned his being confined to his Bed, and rendered incapable of any further Action. The Enemy being driven from the Town and Battery, withdrew to the Point of *Elphinstoun*, where they erected a four Gun Battery, for guarding of the Pass.

Col. *Leighton* came to the Assistance of the Pearl and Vulture, with 300 Men on the 9th; when it was agreed to attack the Brigg at *Alloa*; which had two Cannon on Board; for this Purpose, 50 of *Lightoun's* Men were sent in a large Boat, with the Ship's Boat manned, and armed to lie all Night a Mile above *Alloa*, to prevent the said Brigg's going up the Firth that Night; but on passing the Town, they unluckily grounded, and were discovered; the Rebels beat to Arms, and fired from Right to Left very near half a Mile, but were at too great a Distance to do them any Harm, except killing one Man, and taking of the Leg of another; for as the Sand was somewhat quick, and the Sea too deep, the Enemy thought it improper to run in their usual precipitate Way upon them, especially as in their Attack, they would be exposed to the Fire of regular Troops; by this Means Time was spent, till the Boats floated, and then sailed off. A second Attack was resolved upon next Morning; for which Purpose, *Leighton's* Men were landed, while the two Sloops briskly attacked the Battery which the Rebels had erected at *Elphinstoun*, within Musket-shot. Three of their Cannon were dismounted; but one of the Sloops having her Cable cut asunder, she was by the Strength of the Ebb Tide forced from her Station; and the two Pilots in the other, having each lost a Leg, were obliged to give up the Enterprise; in this whole Affair only two Sailors were killed, and ten or twelve wounded, but the Land Forces received no Damage. The only Good reaped by the Government from this Affair, was that it delayed the Measur's

of the Enemy for attacking *Stirling Castle*; so that it was the 12th of *January*, before the whole of their Cannon was transported.

Mean Time, the Siege of *Stirling-Castle* was begun, the Rebels being joined by all their Forces, on the 14th. But with all their Skill, they could make no Impression upon the GovernorGeneral *Blakeney*, having, by a brisk Fire over-turned their Fascines, of which they had a great Number, and demolished their Works; however, tho' they were not capable of reducing that Fort, yet they were in Possession of the West Country, as also of the Northern Coast, along which (for protecting their Magazines, the Hazard Sloop, and their other Vessels) were cantoned 1000 Men, composed of 400 *French*, 300 *Gardons*, and about 300 under the Command of Sir *James Kinloch of Navey*.

Every Thing being in Readiness upon the 13th, Major General *Husk* marched for the Relief of *Stirling-Castle*, with five old Regiments, viz. *Monro's*, *Cholmondley's*, *Price's*, *Ligonier's* and *Batterau's*, with the *Glasgow* Militia, and the Remains of *Hamilton's* and *Gardner's* Dragoons; they arrived at *Linlithgow* about 4 o'Clock, and had almost surprised 1100 of the Rebels, under the Command of Lord *Elcho*, and Lord *George Murray*; but a faithful Friend gave them Notice of the Approach of the King's Troops, who entered the one End of the Town, while they were retiring over the Bridge at the other, with the utmost Precipitation. On the 14th, the Regiments of *Howard*, *Pultney* and *Barrel*, marched to *Borrowstounness*, to be at Hand to support General *Husk*: *Fleming's*, *Blakeney's* and a Battalion of *Sinclair's* marched on the 15th. Next Day General *Hawley*, set out, and ten Pieces of Brass Cannon, which were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, followed; that same Morning General *Cobham's* Dragoons passed the City, without halting, from *Dalkeith*, where they were stationed the Night before; Mr. *Thornton* likewise accompanied the Troops with his *Yorkshire Blues*, as did several other Volunteers. Upon the 16th, *Husk* with eight Regiments marched from *Linlithgow* to *Falkirk*, where at Night the whole Army arrived, and encamped to the Westward of that Village; next Day 1300 of the *Argyleshire* Highlanders under Colonel *Campbel* came up to the Camp.

The Armies were so near each other, that on the 17th, they came to a general Engagement, of which there have been very contradictory Accounts. The King's Troops were kept in Readiness for an Attack, and Centries were placed for a Mile round. The Rebels too were ready to catch at every Opportunity, and embrace every Advantage; the Officers of the King's Army came to the Resolution of waiting for the Enemy in their Camp; but they on the other Hand resolved to proceed and attack the King's Troops. Early in the Morning, all their Forces, except some few, left at *Stirling* either for pushing the Siege, or for securing their Retreat, were drawn up in a Line of Battle, a Mile East of *Bannockburn*, then their Head Quarters, within four Miles of the Royal Army. They continued under Arms till about Twelve o'Clock, when they received Orders to march on and attack *Hawley*. Immediately Lord *George Murray*, put himself at the Head of their Army in two Columns; the Lines marching about 200 Yards distance from each other. They passed the Water of *Carron* at *Dunnipace*, where they first espied the King's Forces: At this Time Lord *John Drummond*, who that Day had the Command of the Left Wing, had gone with most of the Horse to reconnoitre the Royalists. He made a Feint of marching by the North Side of the *Torwood*, in order to attack the King's Men, who upon seeing them, began to draw up in order of Battle to receive them; the Generals finding the Rebels did not advance, and that their Colours still remain'd unmoved in the Wood, and judging thro' Mistake, that the Corps they observed, was the main Body, unluckily permitted the Troops to dine, which they had scarce done, when the Rebel Army was seen marching towards some rising Grounds upon a Muir, a Mile South-west from *Falkirk*; the Troops immediately got under Arms, formed in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the same Grounds, the Rebels got up the Hill before the King's Forces, for the former now in full March to meet them, observing the Wind to be from the South, endeavoured to have it for them.

The first Line of the King's Army, extending from Left to Right, was composed of the Regiments of *Wolf*, *Cholmondeley*, *Pultney*, one Battalion of the Royal *Scots*, *Price's* and *Ligonier's* in the Centre; the Dragoons on the Left; The second Line was made up of *Blakeney's*, *Monroe's*,

Monroe's, Fleming's, Barrel's and Batterau's; Howard's were behind upon the Right, the *Glasgow and Paisley Militia* were stationed at some Farm Houses upon the Left, and the *Argyleshire Highlanders* at several Passes behind the whole.

The Rebel Army was formed thus, extending from Right to Left, the Battallions of *Keppoch, Clanranald Appin, and Lochiel*, who had 3 Battallions, *Cluny*, and the Master of *Lovat* in the first Line; 2 Battallions of *Athole Men*, 2 *Ditto* of the *Angus Militia*, under Lord *Ogilvy*, and 2 under Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the *Farquarsons of Braemar*, and the *MacKenzies*, commanded by Lord *Cromarty* and his Son in the second Line; the Pretender, with about 450 Horse, attended by the *French Ambassador*, was in the Rear, almost opposite to the Centre, but more inclining to the Right; as there was a Morass on the Left of the King's Army, the Right of the King's outlined the Enemy, so that their Left was opposite to the Centre of the Royalists.

The Dragoons, stationed upon the Right with the Artillery, were pretty near due South and North, forming almost a right Angle with the Front Line of the Foot, which was inclined North-east, the Space between the two Lines widened toward the Right; and any Person would have been apt to think an Army of 9000 Men, 7000 of which were regular Troops, might have defeated the Forces of the Enemy consisting of about 7500 Men, had not some unlucky Accidents happened, such as the Army unseasonably taking a Dinner, and not proceeding at first Sight towards the Enemy, by which Means the latter got the Advantage of the Ground, the Wind and Rain: Things being in this Condition, the Dragoons were ordered forward to take Possession of a rising Ground upon the Right of the Enemy, who observing this, sent the Battallions of *Appin, Keppoch, Clanranald and Lochiel*, to dispute the same with them; because the possessing this Hill, would turn the Wind upon the Faces of the Rebels.

The Dragoons marched on with great Resolution Sword in Hand, *Gardner's* were led by Lieutenant Colonel *Whitney* up to the Muzzle of the Guns of the Rebels, who opened; some Cavalry rode thro' them, and received their Fire, both in Front and Flank, upon which the Horses reel'd and scattered, threw several of their Riders upon the Ground, and retreated in great Disorder, which

they

they communicated to some Corps of the Infantry; and their main Body falling in upon the *Glasgow* Militia, put them into Confusion. At this Time, a violent Storm of Wind and Rain drove full in the Front of the Royalists, who began to fire tho' very irregularly; but alas, that prov'd fatal to some of the Dragoons, now flying off between the two Armies. The Foot being disordered, a Flight ensued of almost the whole first Line, except *Barel's* and *Ligonier's* Regiments, under General *Cholmondley*, who rallied, and brought them on to the Charge, animating them by his own Example. The Rebels seeing the Disorder, threw away their Guns, and pursuing with their usual Impetuosity, they ran down the Hill upon the Royalists, now broke and flying for their Lives: But General *Husk*, whose Bravery will shine in the *British Annals*, as the Deliverer of the King's Army that Day, with the above two Regiments, the old Buffs, and the Royal *Scots*, who made a Motion to the Right, by a continual Fire made a great Slaughter, and drove them back up the Hill with the utmost Precipitation; they endeavoured to come upon his Wing Sword in Hand, but received such a terrible Fire, as effectually check'd their Fury; for the General had ordered the first Line to kneel, but not to fire till the Enemy was just within Reach of their Bayonets, whereas the 2d and 3d Line kept them in perpetual Motion. Mean Time, Brigadier *Mordaunt* rallying some Regiments, to whom several who were separated from their own repaired, led them on with great Resolution; and the brave Colonel *Francis Ligonier*, who died at *Edinburgh* of a *Quinsey* ten Days after, brought the Horse back to the Field; these drew up to the Right of General *Husk's* Division, who by this Time huzza'd the Enemy, but they wanted Stomach to come on again. They continued in this Situation, till near Night, when the Horse were ordered to march up to the Field where the Highlanders were first stationed; but there was no Enemy to be seen, except at a Distance. General *Hawley* was now retreating with such of the Troops as had not recovered the first Conternation to *Falkirk*, where they halted and drew up; and General *Husk* observing the Night was very Stormy, and that it would be destroying the Men to stay any longer, withdrew from the Field, with all Marks of Honour. However, as Captain *Cunningham* of the Train of Artillery, had deserted it, (for which he was justly broke)

broke) as the Drivers had run off with the Horses at the Beginning of the Action, and as the Cannon had sunk into the Ground, now moistned with the Rain, it was impossible to get them off, yet the Grenadiers of *Barrel's* Regiment got together some Ropes, which they fastned to one of the Pieces, and drew it to *Falkirk*, where Horses were found to bring away two more; the Tents now very wet, were abandoned by those who were to carry them, so that such of them as were not burnt, fell into the Hands of the Enemy. As the Night continued to advance, it was agreed, for Fear of an Ambush, to march the Troops to *Linlithgow*, and put them under Cover. As they filed off, the *Argyleshire* Militia were drawn up at the East End of the *Callender* Park in a Line, along which they marched and arrived at *Lithgow* that Night, and next Day came to *Edinburgh*, where Things were in a general Uproar and Confusion: For some of the Horses at the Beginning of the Action, having run off after their Riders were dismounted, occasioned various Conjectures; and such of the Men as fled off at the first Onset, gave the Alarm; and the Consternation continued till about 9 o'Clock at Night, when a Letter to the Lord Justice *Clerk* undeceived the People, and an Huzza was raised. Had the Rebels pursued their Way, and got betwixt the Troops and *Falkirk*, 'tis not to be doubted but they might have taken many Prisoners, for the Firelocks were so spoiled, that their Powder would not burn; some Soldiers, while on the Field of Battle, endeavoured five Times to discharge, but were still prevented by the Storm: Never could the Highlanders wish for a Day more favourable for their Broad Swords than this, when not one Gun of 5 would fire, and not the 20th Man of the Royalists discharged; but as nothing happens, in the Course of Things without Causes, so here, when a Detachment of their Cavalry was going to pursue the Dragoons in their first Disorder, *John Roy Steuart*, cried out, *Gentlemen keep your Ground, these are only Copes Dragoons: You have the Battle yet to fight.* Colonel *Drummond*, observing the Royal Scots to wheel, took that for a Flight, and said, *these Men behaved admirably well at Fontenoy, and yet they are flying; I fear there is an Ambuscade:* And directly Orders were given for the Rebels to keep their Ranks: But lastly, after General *Husk* had marched off the Field, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Colonel of the Pretender's Life-Guard or

Hussars,

Hussars, being well acquainted with the Country, desired a Detachment, which he offered to lead thro' a much nearer Road than that of *Falkirk* to *Lithgow*, by which he would intercept the Forces, but this was opposed.

In this Battle were slain on the Side of the Rebels, about 300 Men, but none of Note, and as many wounded, among whom *Lochiel* and his Brother, also *Lord John Drummond*, thro' the fleshy Part of the Arm, by a Random Shot from one of the Soldiers Firelocks at *Falkirk*. And *Glengary's* second Son, then Colonel of his Regiment, was shot accidentally at *Stirling*. There was one Major *MacDonald* of *Keppoch's* Regiment, taken Prisoner in the following manner: He had seized one of the Dragoons Horses, which he mounted; the Creature on hearing the Drums beat to rally, rode off with him: He endeavoured to thro' himself off, but was carried so furiously that he could not, and the Horse never stop'd till in the midst of his own Troop, where the Major was disarmed and secured.

On the Side of the King's Troops were killed about 200 Men, among whom Lieutenant Col. *Whitney*; Cornets *Monk* and *Crow* of *Ligonier's* Dragoons, and a great many other Officers.

Few of the Foot suffered, the Loss chiefly falling on the Dragoons, of whom 170 were left upon the Spot, and 30 taken, with about 206 other Prisoners, but these, for most Part, of the *Glasgow* and other Militia, the Volunteers, and By-standers, who foolishly went to view the Engagement. Captain *Thornton*, with 17 of his Company, shared the same Fortune, tho' he afterwards found means to escape. But the chief Man among the slain, was Colonel Sir *Robert Munro* of *Foulis*, who being on Horseback, and receiving a Ball in the Breast, dropt; his Brother Doctor *Duncan*, a Physician, observing this, being behind the Lines unarmed, rode in to his Assistance, but alas, they were both miserably slaughtered, to such a Degree, that had not Sir *Robert* been known by his Corpulency, his Body had not been distinguished; next Day the Pretender sent up to the Field, where both Sir *Robert* and Colonel *Whitney* were known, carried to *Falkirk*, and honourably interr'd.

While the Rebels are disposing of the Prisoners in several Places, such as the Churches of *Falkirk* and *Stirling*, and in the Prisons of these Towns and elsewhere, the Pretender twice summon'd *Stirling Castle*, on the 18th, to surrender

render. The Rebels were the more earnest to have that Fort in their Hands, as it wou'd have secured their Communication with the Northern, as well as the Western Parts of *Scotland*, whereof it may be called the Key ; but in this they were much disappointed, for General *Blakeney's* Answer was, *That he was always look'd upon as a Man of Honour, and the Rebels shoud find he would die so :* The Seige therefore was continued, but proceeded very slowly, as well from their own Ignorance in, and Unfitness for besieging Towns, as from the Dispositions made by the Garrison, then consisting of 600 Men, for a vigorous Defence. They made so constant and sometimes successful a Fire upon the Men at Work on the Batteries, and those employed in placing the Fascines, whereof they had collected a great Number, that the Highlanders, the Flower of their Troops, refused to go near them: The *Irish* Brigade and Colonel *Drummond's* Regiment, were ordered to that Service, but these had been so much diminished by Desertion, and the late Battle, that scarce 300 of them were left. At last on the 24th, two Batteries were completed: These though erected under Cover of Wool Packs, did little other Hurt than damage the upper Part of the Walls. Mean time they sent the Prisoners taken at the late Battle to *Down Castle*, where they were shut up and met with great Hardships, through want of Provisions ; for though the Rebels had taken Care to seize all the Meal they could get in the Country, yet a Scarcity was visible among them, to which the Burning of their Boats, that passed over the *Forth*, by the King's Sloops, not a little contributed.---And not only are the Besiegers in Distress for want of Subsistance, but new Disputes began to arise among them. At the Action of the 17th, the *Clans* and *French* Picquets were the only People who stood in the Field ; for some of the other Corps, such as the *Angus* Battalions, and those who joined them at *Edinburgh*, be-took themselves to Flight in an Instant, and soon came to the Camp before *Stirling*. The former complained much of the whole Weight falling upon them, urging, that if such as they brought with them, were once exhausted, they could not be recruited from the Places whence they came ; these Complaints they laid before the Pretender, who smoothed them with fair Promises from *France*, which at that Time they expected. O *Sullivan* began now to be envied, and he to disdain their Councils, being char-
grined

grimed at their not following his Advice; he with Sir Thomas Sheridan, who had almost Nothing to lose, were supposed to have too much of the Pretender's Ear, and solely to govern his Counsels, while they whose Lives and Fortunes stood engaged, were in a Manner despised by the Irish Favourites; the Adventurer observing their Disgust, thought of appeasing their rising Resentment, by conferring Posts upon their Officers, advancing each a Rank higher than he was, and treating them with somewhat more seeming Confidence; yet still these Politicians reigned in his Cabinet, and even at the general Consultations their Opinions prevailed.

It will not appear incredible that the Rebels gave out that the Victory at the late Battle was theirs. They published an Account, that they killed 600, took 700 Prisoners, all the Baggage, Tents, Arms, Ammunition and Artillery: Attributed the Escape of the King's Troops to the Storm which favoured their precipitate Retreat, and blamed the Inequalities of the Ground, interspersed with such Risings and Hollows, that their Right could not perceive what was doing on their Left; diminishing their Loss to only 40 killed, among whom two Captains, and some Subalterns, with about 80 Wounded. But so little Weight had these Boastings upon the Inhabitants of the Country, that they, wholly convinced that the Want of Success was owing to the Tempest, continued their Offices of Kindness to the King's Troops, and did Things highly irritating to the Enemy: The Populace, who rose in Arms upon the 16th, and liberated the Officers taken at the Battle of Preston, from their Confinement at St. Andrews, Cowper, Leslie, Glamis, Culross and Pitferren, whither they had been sent some Time before, notwithstanding the Pretence of a Victory on the Part of the Rebels, carried them to Edinburgh, where they arrived on the 19th.

While the Chevalier is pacifying his Clans, and busy at the Siege of Stirling Castle, the Generals of the King's Army are preparing every Thing to try the Fortune of another Battle. A Court Martial, of which Brigadier Mordaunt was President, directly sat for the Trial of some Officers and Soldiers for misbehaving at the late Action; the Guilty were severely Punished, and the Innocent acquitted and encouraged to their Duty. The Glasgow Militia were now honourably dismiss'd, as the Time they were engaged to serve was expired. Their Officers unanimously

assured the Generals, that they were willing to serve their King and Country at their own Expence, and that they would be ready at a Call, whenever their Attendance should be judged necessary, or in the least Degree useful.

One cannot be surprized that a Confusion all over *England* accompanied the News of the late unfortunate Action: To recover People from their Aprehensions, his Majesty ordered 16 Pieces of Brass Cannon, with Stores, and about 40 Gunners and Matroffes, to set out from *Newcastle*, for *Edinburgh*, at which Place they arrived upon the 26th, he likewise appointed the Dragoons of General *Bland* and *St. George*, with the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, to reinforce the Army, which he now sent his own Son to command.

No sooner was the Event of the Battle of *Falkirk* confirmed at Court, than the Duke flew like an Arrow to check the Pretender's Progress. He set out from *St. James's* about One of the Clock in the Morning of the 25th, and arrived at the *Abbey of Holyroodhouse* upon the 30th, about Three in the Morning. The City, in Expectation of him the Night before, expressed their Joy, for the coming of their Deliverer, by the most splendid Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of Gladness. He went to Bed, rose at Eight o'Clock, wrote to his Royal Father, and the Duke of *Newcastle*, about the State of Affairs, and then received those who came to him; the General Officers first waited on him, with an Account of what had past; the Soldiers, much disheartned at the late Disaster, crowded to him; his very Presence raised them almost from Despair, to a Confidence of Victory. No sooner had he got rid of the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, than, unable to stay a Moment from Action, he walked down Stairs, and viewed the 16 Pieces of Cannon in the Close. As he came out of the Gate, the Drums ruffed, and a loud and continued Huzza ensued; but unmindful of the Acclamations of the Multitude, he passed along the Cannon, placed in two parallel Lines, and never took his Eye from off them: After Dinner, he order'd an Inspection of the Arms and Ammunition of the Soldiers, who were ordered to be in Readiness by Four next Morning to march. Accordingly, at the Time appointed, all were ready to proceed. They were not now incumbered with Multitudes of idle Spectators; for, not only had Intimation been



been made from the Pulpits, that all, except such as brought Provision and Forage, or Information, for the Army, should be fired upon, if they presumed to approach within a Mile of it without a Pass, but the Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Ligoneir* were ordered to patrol along the Roads leading Westward from *Edinburgh*, to prevent any Intelligence coming to the Enemy. About five in the Morning, they set out in two Columns, consisting of 14 Battalions of Foot, the *Argyleshire* Highlanders, *Cobham's* Dragoons, and Lord *Mark Ker's*, which last, and two of the Battalions of Foot. viz. the *Scots* Fuzileers and *Semple's*, were not in the late Action; so that by the Reinforcements they got, their Loss at it was more than made up: General *Husk* led the Van, and the Artillery brought up the Rear. The Duke following the Troops, put himself at the Head of the *Royal Scots*, and with eight Battalions went to *Lithgow*, where he quartered. Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with six Battalions, marched to *Borrowstounness*, the Dragoons to the adjacent Villages, and the *Argyleshire* Men in Front, towards the *Avon*; next Day the whole Army was put in Motion, formed in Order of Battle; and they all passed in Review before their illustrious General as they drew up. When the Highlanders passed, he seemed much delighted with their Appearance, saying, *They look very well, have Breeches — and are the better for that.* Then they proceeded, expecting every Moment to engage; and arrived at *Falkirk* about ten in the Morning, when to their great Disappointment, no Enemy was near them: For on hearing of the Arrival of the Duke, they held a Council of War, in which the grand Question was, Retreat or Fight? The Pretender and the Foreign Officers were for the latter; Lord *George Murray* and the Highland Chieftains declared for the former, alledging the Increase of the Royal Army, and the Diminution of their own: for about 1500 Highlanders had repaired to their wild Habitations, with the Spoils of *England*, of the southern Parts of *Scotland*, and the Booty got at *Preston* and *Falkirk*. In a Word, the Siege of the Castle of *Stirling* was raised, 'ere the Hero, whose Name bore the Force of an Army, was within 23 Miles of it. On the 31st they moved off their Baggage, with about 20 Pieces of Cannon, having spiked up some others, and crossed the *Forth* at the *Frew*: But before they retreated, there was a con-

fiderable Quantity of Powder and Ball, laid up in the Church of *St. Ninian*, to which they attempted to set Fire, but the Train miss'd ; However, about seven Stragglers going to the Church in Quest of Prey (for great Quantities of Household Furniture had been hid in it) in the mean Time, a private Man, called *Mac-Intosh*, at the Desire of a *French*. Engineer, came to the Window, and fired a Pistol through it ; the Shock was sudden, the Powder blaz'd, the Plunderers, the Incendiary, the Seats and Roof blew up in the Air ; the Stones flying about the Church-Yard, a few of the Town's People were struck, while the whole were stunned at the terrible Convulsion. The Report was heard by the Royalists, who rightly judged it an Indication of a Retreat, while the Rebels taking it for an Attack on their Rear, redoubled their Flight to *Crief*, where they held a Council of War, in which they appointed *Inverness* for the Place of Rendezvous. They now separated into two Bodies, one of which took the Rout of *Perth*, which they continued entring from nine in the Morning of the 2d, *Feb*, till the 4th, when the Place was entirely evacuated by them. Here they nailed up 13 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, about 8 and 12 Pounders, and threw the Swivels taken out of the Hazard Sloop, into the *Tay*. From hence seven Pieces of Cannon and fourteen Carts with Ammunition, were escorted by Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Men, who went for *Dunkeld*, crossed *Braemar*, in their Way to the North ; Majors *Nairn* and *Kenneay* went by *Dundee* ; the *French*, the Life-Guards, Lord *Ogilvie*'s, *Pitfligo*'s, *Elchoe*'s, and Sir *James Kinloch*'s Battalions, with Lord *George Murray*, took the Road of *Cowpar of Angus*, and proceeded to *Montrose*, where they put two Pieces of Cannon, on Board of a small Boat, which coasted along, and kept pace with them ; thence they marched to *Aberdeen*, and then directed their March, some by *Old-Meldrum* and *Bamff*, and others by *Inverurie* and *Strathbogie*, where Lord *George Murray* halted two Days, when he proceeded to meet the Pretender, now hastning forward to the Place appointed.

He, with *Perth*, *Kilmarnock*, Lord *John Drummond*, *Nairn*, Brigadier *Stapleton*, Secretary *Murray*, the *French* Ambassador, and the Clans, pasled along *Taybridge* to *Dalnacardich*, which through lingring at *Fairntoun*, and some other Places, he did not reach till the 7th ; next Day

Day he dispatched Couriers to those *Mac Pherson's*, *Cameron's* and *Mac Donald's*, who had retired with Plunder from his Camp ; these, in Prospect of more, resorted to him, so that from the 10th, that he appeared before the Castle of *Ruthven*, to the 14th, his Numbers encreased to 3000 strong : The Garrison of *Ruthven* being summoned to surrender, the Siege only lasted till Lieutenant *Molloy* obtained of *Glenbucket* to come out on Parole : This being agreed to, that Officer with his Command, viz. 12 Men, were conducted to *Blair*, leaving the Barracks, on which the Government had bestowed vast Sums, to the Highlanders, who insensible of their own Advantages, directly blew them up. From thence he sent Deputies to the *Grants*, then in Arms for the Government, threatening them with a Visit if they did not embrace a Neutrality. Hereupon four Gentlemen of that Clan came to him in Name of the rest, embraced the Terms proposed, and gave Hostages for the Performance of them. After this he marched to *Moy*, the Residence of the Laird of *MacIntosh*, where he lodged : And now, the Earl of *Loudon*, being at *Inverness*, within 8 Miles of him, contrived to surprise him. He consulted two Officers, and laid down his Scheme of seizing the Pretender in the Night Time. The Design being approved, about 3 in the Afternoon of the 16th, Centries were posted at the Avenues, and Intimation was made to the Town's People, to keep within Doors, and to the Officers of each Corps privately by himself to repair to *Barnsbil*, to the East of the Town at 6 o'Clock, all which was obeyed. When they were drawn up, his Lordship walked along the Line, directed each company to follow the Guides he had assigned them : He ordered them to fire upon any Body of Men they might see, tho' not to trouble any small Company, except for Intelligence ; but an Accident ruined this Scheme : For about four Men of the advanced Guard being sent before, the rest mistaking them for the Enemy, fired upon them, and killed a Piper.

The Report of the Guns echoed through the Hills, and the Rumour of Lord *Loudon's* Approach, sounded in the Ears of the Pretender, who was sitting at a Fire with his Garters loose, and Shoes untied. In that Dishabille, flying out of the House, he took to his Heels,

ran three Miles, and roan'd through the Wilds till next Morning, when he was found by his Party. Lord Loudon finding his Plan thus disconcerted, retreated to his former Camp, and waited the Motions of the Enemy, now recovered from their Consternation, and in full March to attack him in *Inverness*; which he, not thinking himself able to defend, abandoned, and went to *Inverbreakey*, where he encamped.

In the mean Time, the Rebels took Possession of the Town, and laid Siege to the Castle, then sufficiently provided for a Defence. They planted Cannon on the Trenches which Lord Loudon had digged, and sent a Drum to the Governor, *viz.* Major George Grant, a Brother of the late Sir James Grant, to demand the Place. After some parlying, it was agreed that all Firing should cease; but the Rebels contrary to the Treaty, advanced toward the Garrison in the Dark, and broke Ground to the East of the Town, about 21 Yards nearer than before; a Friend having Intelligence of what was doing, found Means of conveying Letters to the Gunner, who communicated his Advices to the Governour. The Guns were then brought to bear upon the *Trench*, whence the Rebels were driven with Precipitation, scarcely taking Time to carry off their wounded Men. They now betook themselves to an old Kiln, where they planted a large Piece of Cannon, and fired upon the Garrison. Next Day both Sides furiously plied each other, with no great Loss to either. But not to dwell on the Particulars of a Siege of small Importance, I shall only observe, that the Garrison were obliged to surrender on the 3d Day, on very poor Terms, which were solely owing to *Grant*, whose Cowardice and bad Conduct cannot but reflect Dishonour upon himself, I had almost said upon his Name.

When all was over, the Pretender came into the Town, now in the Power of his Troops, and had the Pleasure of seeing the principal Garrison in the North in his Hands; in it were found 12 Pieces of Cannon, 100 Barrels of Beef, 16 Barrels of Powder and Ball, besides other Ammunition and Military Stores: A Governor was immediately appointed, but his Command was short-lived; for as the *Highlanders* complained of the Forts and Garrisons among them, it was judged proper to raze these as they fell into their Hands: A Train of Powder was laid before the Bastions, which were successively

cessively blown up; at one of them a *French Captain* (the very Person who directed the burning of St *Ninian's Church*) with a small Dog, made too near an Approach: The Engineer look'd into the Train from a Corner, while the Animal stood upon a large Stone directly above it; the Powder firing, a Whirl from it blew the Captain up in the Air, and he fell into the Water about two Yards from Shore, where he was taken up quite dead. The Dog was flung to the other Side of the River, where he fell into a Yard newly digged, but received little Damage, being preserved from Suffocation by the Stone on which he stood. Thus a Fort was demolished on which the Government had expended 50,000*l.*

After this the Chevalier twice detached a Party of 2000 Men under *Barisdale*, by the Way of *Beulie*, 6 Miles from *Inverness*, to fall upon *Loudon*; but twice they returned without Success, for his Lordship had effectually cut off their Pursuit, by staving the Boats, which as he passed the Ferries, were hawled to the opposite Shore; however, once it was rumoured, that a Skirmish had happened, in which the Royalists were defeated, and the Laird of *MacIntosh*, one of their Captains killed. The News was gladly received, the Pretender gave a Ball, and danced with the Lady, to comfort her for the Loss of her Husband. He then sent a Detachment to Fort *Augustus*, which being naturally weak, easily fell into their Hands. This Fort they turned into a Place of Confinement for the Prisoners whom they could not transport, and so it continued until the Day before the Battle of *Culloden*, when it was blown up. The Country People, dazzled with these Instances of Success, brought them Provisions, and did what Kindness they could to the Rebels, who from the Time of the Surrender of *Fort George*, were hastning up to the Camp.

The Troops which took the Coast Way, began on the 16th to enter *Elgin*. That Day, 30 Horse crossing the *Spey*, advanced to the Town, where they demanded Billets for 5000 Men, and Stables for 400 Horses. Of some Gentlemen, they required 1000 Stone of Hay, 10 Load of Straw, and 20 Bolls of Oats, under Pain of Military Execution: Next Day 100 Chests of Arms, Powder and Ball, escorted by a Party of *Roy Stewart's* Regiment came in, and some Hours after, Lord *Elcho's* arrived. These Chests had been landed from two Spanish

Privateers which brought Money and Ammunition : one of these was afterwards taken and burnt, but the other got safe to *Dunkirk*, where she communicated the News of the Pretender's Rout. On the 17th, their main Body arrived. Here as in most Towns on the Road they drew up, surrounded the Cross, proclaimed the Pretender, and ended the Scene by drinking Healths, Huzzaings, beating of Drums, and throwing Glasses over their Heads. On the 18th, they marched to *Forres* and *Nairn*, leaving at *Elgin*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*'s Corps, some *Farghuarsons* and Horse under Lord *Pitflego*, and arrived at *Inverness*, the very Day the Garrison surrendered. The Customs and Excise were exacted through the Country, the Cess Books were brought in, those liable were not only ordered to pay in their Arrears, but 5*l.* was laid on every 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of valued Rent, and demanded on Pain of military Execution, which was put in Force against those who refused to comply. After this they settled in their Camp, but sent Detachments 30 Miles around them, till the 13th of *April*, three Days before the Battle of *Culloden*.

Let us now return to the Duke, who entered *Sterling* on the 2d of *Feb.* but staid there only till the 4th, when the Arch of the Bridge, that had been blown up by General *Blakeney*, for retarding the Progress of the Enemy, was repaired, with the Timber the Rebels had procured. That Day the Army marched, and came to *Crief* on the 5th. Parties were now sent to seize the Dutches of *Perth*, and Viscountess of *Strathallan*: These Orders were executed, and the two Ladies escorted to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. *Perth*'s Horses which were of the finest Brood in *Britain*, were secured ; and the Hay and Forage in the Parks, seized for the Service of the Dragoons. Next Day they proceeded to *Perth*, where Magazines of Provisions were laid in. Detachments were now sent out to secure the Passes ; Sir *Andrew Agnew* was dispatched to *Dunkeld*, with 500 Foot, and 120 of the *Campbells* ; Lieutenant Colonel *Leighton*, with 500 to *Castle Menzies*, and others to the respective Places, by which 'twas apprehended the Rebels might return to the low Lands.

About this Time, viz. February the 8th, 5000 *Hessians* arrived at *Leith* ; they were really very fine Troops ; armed with Guns, Bayonets, and Swords ; cloathed in Blue,

Blue, turned up with white; their Hussars, about 500, looked extreamly well, wore Scymitars of a great Length, which hung by a Cord tied round their Body. Their Horses were long tail'd, of a strong Make, and generally black, of a much less Size than those of the British Army, but more durable and fit for Use, being mostly Swedish, which are reckoned among the most serviceable in the Northern Nations.

While the Army continued here waiting for Provisions which were sent them by Sea, the Duke was sometimes in Danger of his Life. Some Desperadoes were taken up in Women's Cloaths, with Arms concealed about them; in particular, *John Roy Stuart*, bound himself with an Oath, that he would bring the Duke's Head to the Pretender. For this Purpose, he got a soft Skin, upon which he sewed an artificial Beard, put on the Habit of a Countryman, and went into *Aberdeen*, driving a Horse with Forage for the Dragoons; mean time a young Man accidentally coming to an Inn, where such Circumstances were told him, as made him conjecture Mr. Steuart's Design, he repaired directly to the Camp, and informed General *Bland* of the Project; whereupon the Ports of the Town were shut, the Avenues were guarded, and a general Search was made, but the Assassine was hid in a Hay-Loft by one who stood his Friend. This Plot hindered his Royal Highness from going to the Church, because it was given out, that the Design was to be executed there; however, he as usual rose at four, reviewed his Troops, appeared at publick Entertainments, and walked the Streets with his Officers. He likewise sent out Parties to scour the Country, one of which consisting of 200 Foot and 80 Horse, marched up the *Don*, to seize upon the Rebel's Magazines, and to recover the Booty of the Southern Counties which they conceal'd; the Ministers shewed them the Shallows and Fords, directed them to the Magazines and valuable Effects then buried in the Snow, upon the Tops and Sides of the Mountains. During this Search, none but actual Rebels were molested. Instances may be produced of this: A Party of Soldiers went to a disaffected Gentleman's House, and robbed it; the Officer was tried and broke for his Pains; as was another, for taking six Guineas from a Merchant, as a Reward for preserving his Goods from being spoiled,

During

During the Interval, from the 23d of *February* to the 5th of *March*, the *Hessians* successively defiled, to replace the *British* Troops. On the 5th, his Serene Highness marched from *Edinburgh* in the following grand Manner; 1. His Highness's Coach; 2. The Prince of *Hessenberg*; 3. The led Horses; 4. His Serene Highness himself with several Nobility, Gentry and Officers around him; 5. The Col. of the *Hussars* with his Corps, holding their Sabres naked in their Hands; 6thly, The Coaches; 7thly, The Earl of *Crawford*, with three *Hussars* and drawn Sabres; 8thly, the covered Waggon; 9thly, the Col. of his Highness's Guards in a Chaise; the Baggage clos'd the whole. He had all the Honours paid him at *Edinburgh* that could be expected; several grand Balls and Concerts were given, at which was the most numerous Appearance of Nobility and Gentry of both Sexes, particularly on the 21st of *February*, the Night preceeding the Anniversary of the Birth of his Consort the Princess *Mary of England*. As he entered *Stirling*, the same Honours were paid him as before were paid to the Duke; thence he moved to *Perth*, where he encamped, and continued to send out Detachments to scour the Country. One of these, viz. 20 *Hussars* marching to *Dunkeld*; as they drew near, a Body of the Enemy on the opposite Shore, fired upon them, and obliged them to keep off. Next Day, the Prince and Earl of *Crawford* came up with the rest, and kept the Rebels in play, while a Body of Horse crossed at a Place called the *West Boat*, and marched on with great swiftness Sabre in Hand; as they advanced, the Enemy fired some random Shot, which killed one Man, and wounded three, and then withdrew. From this Time nothing happened till the 16th of *April*, except a few Incidents which I shall now relate.

Lord *George Murray* being encamped at *Daalspider* in *Perthshire*, with a strong Party, laid a Scheme for surprising the *Campbells* at *Blairfitty*, *Rannach*, &c. in the Night of the Seventeenth. Accordingly about Ten in the Evening, his Men set out in different Parties; the Country People gave 'em the surest Intelligence; they arrived at the Places appointed, and seized upon 200 in their Beds. Few were prepared for Defence, from the short Alarm they got, and before they could put themselves in a Posture to resist, were overpowered and secured. However, some

some had Time to retreat, and lay on their Arms till next Morning, when *Murray* appeared at a Distance. The Royalists however kept their Ground, and the Enemy not advancing upon them till Night, they moved off, and sent to the Prince of *Hesse* and Earl of *Crawford*, to inform them of their Disaster, and the hazard the Remainder ran from the Circumstance of lying in a Country where the Houses are so few. Hereupon the Troops from *Perth* were call'd in, a great Body of *Hessians* and Dragoons marched toward *Blair*, then closely besieged. From the Time they set out from *Dunkeld* till their Arrival, they were constantly alarmed by Shots from behind Bushes and Thickets of Wood, tho' those in Ambush still ran off as the Hussars and Dragoons advanced to attack them. Perhaps this was to alarm their main Body, then lying in wait at a Place clad with Shrubs, over against the Pass of *Killiecrankie*; by good Fortune the Royalists were apprised of the Plot, and instead of marching down the common Path, the Foot fetched a Compass around the Height, while some Hussars with the Cannon in Front, safely rode toward the Pass where a small Bridge is built across a Rivulet which runs into the *Tay*, over which four Men could scarce walk a Breast; the Enemy rightly judging the Foot were designed to cross the River above, and attack them in Flank, while the Cannon were to play upon their Front, directly fled towards *Blair*, the Siege of which place was now raised.

The Rebels now retired towards *Ruthven*, whence *Lochiel* had been dispatched, with the *MacDonalds*, *Camerons*, and *French* Piquets, to besiege Fort *William*: then prepared for an obstinate Defence. By the 20th, they began the Siege of the Fort, (the Town having been burnt, and the Inhabitants forced to retire to the Garrison) by discharging 17 small Bombs of five Inches and a half diameter, weighing about 16 or 18 Pounds each, from the *Sugar-Loaf* Hill, about 800 Yards from the Place; next Day they came nearer by 400 Yards, whence they discharged 84 of their Royals, and continued to approach till the 1st of April, that they were within 100 Yards of the Walls, during which Time both Parties fired very smartly at each other, without Success on the Side of the Besiegers, though otherwise on that of the Royalists. Three of the former were killed, and seven or eight wounded, among whom Colonel *Grant* their Chief Engineer; of the latter only

only two killed, one of whom fell by Accident, and two were wounded. The six Pieces of Cannon taken at *Preston* were recovered by the Royalists, and some Cannons and Mortars, with other Arms, which were left by the Rebels on the 4th, when the Seige was raised, and their Spirits began to fall from the towering Height to which they had risen. The reducing of the *Campbell's* was now deferred; the menacing Letter of *Keppoch* and *Lochiel*, dated from *Glenavis*, the 20th of *March*, promising to hang a *Campbell* for every Beast these had taken from them, was no more thought off: The Execution of Vengeance upon them for Rebellion to the *Royal Family* since the Days of *James VI.* was delayed, either from their Disappointment, and the good Order the *Argyleshire* Highlanders were in, who intimated that they were prepared for them, or from the Command of the Pretender to repair to the Camp, in order to strengthen him against the Duke.

But not only did the Enemy make a Diversion in *Athole*, and *Inverlochy*, but likewise in *Strathbogie* and *Keith*. The Parties there, under *Roy Stewart* and Major *Glascoe*, abandoned their Posts on the Arrival of General *Bland*, who had marched, *March* the 14th, with four Regiments of Foot, *Cobham's Dragoon's*, *Kingston's Horse*, and some *Campbells*. Orders being sent to *Inverurie* for the General to march forward and attack them, he obeyed, and was within Half a Mile of *Strathbogie* before he was discerned. The Enemy then waiting Dinner, immediately fled off; only some *Hussars* drew up on the Green, and made a Show of standing upon the defensive: But this was only to favour the Retreat of the Foot. At *Westerton*, a Mile's Distance, they did the same, never breaking their Ranks till a Party of *Kingston's Horse* were observed to ford the *Devron* below them, and the *Campbells* to advance behind them, and then they betook themselves to Flight. The Van pursued the Rear of the Enemy for two Miles; but as the Night was coming on, and the Evening wet and hazy, the Troops returned, leaving the Rebels now in full Speed to the *Spey*. Some few Days after a Captain of Highlanders and 30 of *Kingston's Men* were sent to *Keith*, with a discretionary Power to act as they saw Occasion: These marched to the Hill above *Fochabers*, and then came back. The Rebels, who had certain Intelligence of their Motions, resolved to surprize them. About 10 o'Clock at Night, *Roy Stewart* with his

his Regiment, and Major *Glascoe* with a few Piquets, set out, and arrived at *Keith* about One in the Morning. The Avenues to the Town were stopt; the Major came up to the Centry, who asked, Who's there? A Friend of the Duke of *Cumberland's*, replied he: But immediately the Man is disarmed, and a Pistol held to his Breast, threatening immediate Death if he cried out. Two or three others were likewise seized; but one of them, escaping, alarmed the rest; a Confusion ensuing, *Kingston's* Horse were all taken, except five who made their Escape thro' the *French* Centinels, one of whom they killed, and wounded several.

The Houses of the Town were searched; and so certain was *Roy Stewart's* Information, that the Name of each Lodger was mentioned by those sent to seek them. In the mean time, about 12 *Campbells*, in the Church-yard, fired upon the Streets; but the Rebels surrounded and obliged them to retire to the Church, which they defended, till overpowered by Numbers who fired upon them thro' the Windows. Seven of them were killed, and five wounded, the rest being taken Prisoners in their Beds. The Loss of the Enemy was not certainly known, they having thrown the dead Bodies upon Horses, and buried them in their Return.

About this Time, two Soldiers were taken by the Rebels, and brought to their Camp; like others, they were much dealt with to enter into the Service; and at last were prevailed on, but embraced the first Opportunity to attempt their Escape. But this being prevented, they were tried for Desertion, and condemned to be hanged. On the Day of Execution, the Pretender withdrew; *Mac-Lauchlan*, a Priest, then clad like a Soldier, with Mr. *Hay*, a Nonjurant Minister, attended them to the Gibbet. They took but little Notice of the Priest or the Curate, and read their Bibles as they went. When at the fatal Tree one of them sung a Psalm, which he raised himself, and gave out the Line so as to charm the Spectators. But before he mounted the Ladder, *Mac-Lauchlan* desired he would leave his Advice, as a dying Man, to all who heard him, to be true to the *Prince*, and to abhor the Service of the Usurper. The Criminal answered, " As a dying Man, I exhort all to be true to their Trust," intimating his Sorrow for having at all engaged with the

young

young Chevalier. With that he was ordered to go up.
 " Yes, says he, I will ; " and as he was climbing, he said,
 " Every Step of this Ladder, leads me a Step nearer
 " Heaven." The other was not so cheerful or resigned ;
 but both testified their hatred of the Service of their new
 Master.

The Rebels foreseeing they could make no farther Impression on the Quarters of the regular Troops, contrived to surprise the *Sutherland Militia* ; for this End, having got all the Boats from *Speymouth* to *Findorn* together, by Means of a thick Mist, they landed, upon the Morning of the 20th *March*, three Miles West from *Dornoch*, undiscerned. The Centries soon fell into their Hands, with about 60 Men taken Prisoners ; the Alarm was carried Westward to the Earl of *Loudon* ; who was with the Body of the Militia at the *Bonar*. *Loudon* reflecting how unequal his Troops were to the *Macdonalds* under *Barrisdale*, the *Mac Gregors*, and *Cromarty's Corps*, with some others, draughted from the different Battalions of the Enemy, wisely withdrew to *Strathnavern*, where an Opportunity now offered of giving a Blow to the Rebellion.

On the 24th of *March*, the *Prince Charles Snow* was espied off *Peterhead*, by the *Sheerness Man of War*, who immediately bore down upon her ; she made all the Sail possible thro' the *Pentland Firth*, and on the 25th appeared off of *Tongue Bay*. The *Sheerness* coming up with her, an Engagement of five Hours ensued ; 36 of her Hands were killed, and several wounded ; she frequently made a Signal of Distress ; but her Friends were not there. At Night, seeing she could not escape the *Sheerness Man of War*, she ran a-shore on the Shallows, landed her Treasure, and the Men all staid a-shore till the Morning. Lord *Reay*, being informed of what past, conveened a Number of his Vassals, who, with about 80 of *Loudon's Men*, and six Officers, possessed themselves of the Eminences thro' which the Enemy were to pass ; the latter in their March were attacked by the Royalists, who killed six upon the Spot, and wounded as many ; the Dispute continued till a fresh Corps coming upon them, they surrendered with their Effects. Thus about 20 Officers and 120 Soldiers and Sailors, with 12,500 Guineas fell into the Hands of the Victors. The Prisoners were conducted on Board the *Sheerness*, whose Captain took Possession of the Prize ; in which were found 14 Chests

Chests of Pistols and Sabres, with 13 Barrels of Powder, besides Ammunition and military Stores, and next Day set sail for Stromness in the *Orkneys*, where he relieved 12 Ships in that Harbour, by seizing a Privateer of 14 Guns, that had laid an Embargo upon them. Lord *Reay*, and his Friends, apprehending *Cromarty* might now execute his Menaces, *viz.* Fire and Sword, which he had threatned some Days before, embarked with the Treasure and Prisoners, and arrived at *Aberdeen* on the 6th, while Lord *Loudon* crossed over into *Sky* with a considerable Body, and there kept a Correspondence with the Militia of *Argyleshire*, and with the regular Troops now preparing for the grand Decision.

The Duke understanding from *Reay*, the bad State of Affairs in the Northern Counties, and from the Prisoners, that several Embarkations were preparing at *Dunkirk*, whence some Ships had landed a few Battalions, and 120 of *Fitz James's* Horse, (the rest of these, with their Colonel, being taken on the 24th of *February*, by Commodore *Knowles*) in the *Bourbon* and *Charite* Privateers, he prepared to set out, having already secured the Countries of *Clova* and *Grenesk*, and some other Parts. Every Thing being in Readiness, he marched on the 8th, and by the Way of *Oldmeldrum* and *Bamff* arrived at *Cullen* upon the 11th. Here a Party of the Rebel Hussars endeavoured to surprize an Out-guard; but as these appeared too alert for them, they ran off with Precipitation. Next Morning his Royal Highness, and General *Husk*, marched to the *Spey* with 15 Companies of Grenadiers, the Highlanders and all the Horse, with two Pieces of Cannon. On the Approach of *Kingston's* Horse, a small Party of the Enemy lying in *Fochabers*, crossed the River, carrying such Consternation with them, that those on the other Side made all possible Haste to *Elgin*; only one Captain *Hunter*, and a few others, waited till the Horse were entering the Water; when he fired one of his Pistols upon them without Success, and with the other happened to shoot his own Horse through the Neck, he immediately jumped off his Back, got behind his Comrade, and galloped off full Speed. The Duke being come to the River, was shewed the very Ford, where King *Malcolm Canmore*, anno 1057, and after him King *Alexander*, surnamed the *Fierce*, anno 1107, crossed over in Sight of the Ancestors of these very Rebels his Royal Highness

Highness was now pursuing, to suppress the dangerous Insurrections they had raised against their Government: His Royal Highness was the first to enter the Water, at the Head of the Horse, who forded it, while the Highlanders and Grenadiers passed a little higher; the Foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and tho' the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Clearfulness. In short, they all got over, with no other Loss but that of one Dragoon and four Women, who were carried down by the Stream. Thus was one of the strongest Passes in *Scotland* given up; a Pass where 2000 might very easily have kept back an Army of 20,000 Men: A sure Prelude of the Destruction of the Rebels, and a Proof of the Duke's Reputation, who made them fly as it were, at the Sound of his Name.

The Troops were cantoned that Night upon the Banks of the *Spey*, and next Day continued the Pursuit, till they came to *Elgin*, which the Rebels quitted on their Approach. About a Mile from this Place, the Army halted upon the open Field, and dined, the Duke's Table being a Drum-Head.

At this Time the Earl of *Cromarty* and his Son were surprized in *Sutherland*, by the Militia of that Country, and made Prisoners, with the greatest Part of 400 Men they had with them. This Affair happened thus: The Earl being to march from *Dunrobin*, to join the Pretender; Ensign *John Mac Kay*, lay in Ambush to intercept him. Part of *Cromarty's* Corps marching before, while he staid behind, to see a few Bottles out which *Lady Sutherland*, had ordered in to drink her Lord's Health. *Mac Kay's* Men let these pass, and lay still till the Earl came up; when they suddenly fired upon him and his Retinue. These last hereupon returned to *Dunrobin*, whither they were followed by *Mac Kay*, whose Force however, was much inferior to the Rebels; but he made the most of their Consternation, which made them fancy they were pursued by a considerable Army. Being come to *Dunrobin* House, *Mac Kay* demanded to speak with the Earl, which being granted, he told his Lordship, that if he did not instantly surrender, the House would be blown up or burnt about his Ears. On this, the Earl desired half an Hour to consider of it. Mean time *Mac Kay* went down Stairs, and told the Guard, 'twas needless for them to stand to their Arms
any

any longer, since their General had submitted. On this they surrendered, and *Mac Kay* calling in his People, put them in Possession of the Place; then went back to *Cromarty*, told him there was no Time to be lost, for his Men had yielded; and with that the Earl surrendered in good earnest. He was put on board the *Hound* Man of War, and his Son with him, together with one Col. *Kendal* in the *Spanish* Service, and nine other Officers.

And now the Chevalier having Intelligence of the Duke's Approach, called in his Out-parties on the 4th; and the next Day his Army drew out on the *Muir*, which proved the Field of Battle; erected their Batteries, and stood to their Arms till Night: When in a Council of War, it was determined to march and surprise the Royalists, whom they supposed to be in Disorder, the Effect of that Day's Rejoicing, it being the Anniversary of the Duke's Birth.* At ten o'Clock they set out in perfect Silence, and by two in the Morning arrived at the Camp. But to their great Astonishment they found the Centries awake, and the Piquets on their Guard. Hereupon suspecting the Enemy was apprized of their Design, they thought proper to return; which they did unperceived by the Royalists, who really knew nothing of the Danger they were in: And had the Rebels attacked them thus unexpectedly, 'tis probable the Pretender would have found an easy Victory.

As the Rebels marched back, their Spirits seemed damped by this Disappointment; and the Pretender was exceedingly vexed, and cried out, "G— D— n it! are my Commands still disobeyed?" Intimating that his Orders were slighted, and that he had no Hopes of the ensuing Battle. About eight, they arrived at their former Ground, and rested on their Arms: But short was their Recess from this Night's Fatigue; for the Royalists, in their Turn, were now on their march to attack them: And between the Hours of one and two (*April 16.*) was fought the decisive Battle of *Culloden*.

Both Armies being ranged in Order of Battle, the Royalists (about 8,500) were drawn up in two Lines; the first composed of the Regiments of *Pultney*, the Royal Scots, *Cholmondeley*, *Price*, Royal North British Fuzileers, *Monro* and *Barrel*: The second Line was made up of *Baterau's*, *Blakeney's*, *Howard's*, alias the *Buff's*, *Fleming's*,

* In which they were mistaken, for the Duke had the Precaution to forbid the keeping his Birth-Day in the Army.

Bligh's, Semple's, Ligonier's, and Wolf's. There was a Morais on the Right, which covered them from a Surprise on that Side; and the Dragoons, under the Generals *Hawley* and *Bland*, were ordered to the Left, to fall upon the Right Flank of the Enemy; the Highlanders, except 150 which were with the Dragoons, were left to guard the Baggage behind the Whole. The Rebels (being 9000) stood formed thus; in the first Line were the Huslars and Guards, the Battalions of *Keppoch*, *Glengary*, and *Clanranald*, under *Perth*; the *Mac Lauchlans*, *Mac Farquhars*, *Frazers*, *Chisholms*, and *Mac Intoshes*, under Lord *John Drummond*; the *Steuarts* of *Appin*, the *Camerons*, the *Robertsons*, under Lord *George Murray*. Their second Line was made up of the *Irish* Brigades and 70 of *Fitz-James's Horse*, Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Regiment, with those of *Perth*, *Roy Steuart*, *Glenbucket*, *Kilmarnock*, Lord *John Drummond*, and Lord *Ogilvie*; the Pretender stood with a Body of Horse behind the whole, opposite to the Center, but at a vast Distance from it. It is remarkable, that the Rebel's Lines were far asunder: The second from the first about half a Mile, and the Reserve from the Second, about three Quarters: Whereas those of the King's Troops were not above fifty Yards from each other. The Cannon of the Rebels were placed in three Divisions, consisting each of three Pieces; Those of the Duke, viz. Ten, were placed in five Divisions, Two being in each. Things being in this Condition, his Royal Highness ordered them to advance; "For, said he, I won't dine till my Work is done." By this insinuating, that taking that Repast at *Falkirk*, and not proceeding directly, was the Occasion of their Disaster there. He rode along the Lines, and being come to the Center, addressed himself in the following Terms to the Troops, "Gentlemen and Fellow-Soldiers, We are now in View of the Enemy. Here presents the End of our Toils; Our Cause is the best, since we are to fight for our King, our Country, our Religion, Liberties and Laws! The Consequence of a Victory, will be Peace, and every thing glorious to you as Soldiers; valuable to your Countrymen, as Britons and Protestants, and grateful to your King, as the common Father of us all. I, Gentlemen, have been an Eye-Witness of the *British* Bravery in general, and of yours in particular, and have no Doubt

" of

" of your confirming the good Opinion which my Royal
 " Father, I, and your Country, have formed of you.
 " Be not affrighted at their sudden Shock, with Broad-
 " Sword and Target ; parry them a little, and doubt
 " not of Succes. There is no retreating, you see the
 " Badness of the Roads, conquer or die, ought to be your
 " Resolution ; but if any are afraid to engage, let them
 " speak freely, and with Pleasure they shall have my
 " Discharge." These Words were uttered with so much
 Earnestness, and in so lively a Manner, that the Soldiers
 joyfully repeated their Declarations of standing by him.

The Royalists were now within 500 Yards of the Enemy when the Morass ended, which covered their Right ; to remedy which, the Duke ordered *Kingston's* Horse, and 60 Dragoons, to cover their Flank. The Day was rainy, and the Wind began to rise from the North, to have which on their Backs was now the Dispute : After half an Hour spent in the Trial, the Enemy found, that by Means of an Inclosure upon their Right, which went almost to the Water of *Nairn*, they could not gain this Point, and therefore gave over the Attempt. Lord *Bury* was sent forward with a few Troops, within a hundred Yards of them to reconnoitre. Hereupon their Cannon began to play ; but being ill served and ill pointed, the Balls flew mostly over the Heads of the Royalists, whose Artillery answered theirs with great Execution. A mighty Confusion ensued ; the second Line gave way in a Moment, only some of the more daring ran into the First, whose Left came furiously down three Times upon the Right of the Army, within a hundred Yards of the *Royal's* and *Pultney's*. Those upon the Right were still bolder ; for in a stooping Posture, with their Targets in their left Hand, covering their Head and Breast, and their glittering Swords in their Right, they ran swiftly upon the Cannon, making a frightful Huzza. They broke in between the Grenadiers of General *Barrel* and *Monro*, who had given them their Fire, according to Orders, viz. the second and third Rank, as they were within 30 Yards ; and the first, just as they were at the Muzzles of their Guns. The Cannon in that Division were so well served, that, when within two Yards of them they received a full Discharge of Cartridge-Shot, which made a dreadful Havock ; while those who crowded into the Opening, received a full Fire from the

Center of *Bligh's*. However, those who survived possessed themselves of the Cannon, and attacked the Regiments *Sword* in Hand ; but to their Astonishment they found an obstinate Resistance ; for the Soldier was now taught to push over the Right-Arm against the Right-Breast of his Antagonist ; and some mutually defended each other by pushing against that Man who was engaged with his Right-Hand Comrade.* Some Battalions of the Rebels *Left*, judging these Regiments were broke, ran up to the Breach ; but in their Way they received a most terrible Fire, both from the Cannon and small Arms of the Right of the Royalists ; whereupon they directly ran off, and were pursued by some Horse, who made a dreadful Slaughter ; while *Wolf's* and *Fleming's*, which wheeled to the Left of *Barrel's*, with *Bligh's* and *Semple's*, brought up by General *Husk*, made such a continual Fire upon their Flank and Front, as either killed or wounded the most of that Wing which had broke in. The Pretender in the Rear, observing the Flight of his Men, did all he could to rally them, but in vain. The Rout was total ; the Dragoons were ordered to pursue : General *Bland*, and Lord *Ancram* made great Slaughter among the Enemy, now flying like Flocks of Sheep before them, and took several Prisoners of Note. The Clans crossed the Water of *Nairn*, and got up the Way of the Hills, whither it was impracticable to pursue them ; and such as took that Rout were the only People that escaped. The Field was clear, and the Victory being compleat, the Soldiers, warm in their Resentment, did Things hardly to be accounted for ; several of the wounded Men were stabbed, yea, some who were lurking in Houses, were taken out and shot upon the Field, tho' others were saved, by those whose Compassion was raised at the Sight of so many Victims. This Conduct was variously constructed ; the Royalists gave out, that an Order was found in the Pocket of one of the slain, ' to give no Quarter to the Elector's Troops on any Account whatsoever.' The Rebels utterly deny the Charge ; and Lord *Balmerino* endeavoured to disprove the same on the Day of his Execution ; his Intention seems to have been, not only to vindicate his *Prince*, but even to throw an Odium upon the King's Troops and their illustrious Leader ;

* His Royal Highness had carefully instructed them in this new Way, since the Time he first put himself at the Head of the Troops.

Leader ; for my Part, I acknowledge, it's hard to judge in the Case ; the Conduct of the Soldiers is not to be defended according to the strict Rules of War ; but this has been urged in their Behalf, that the Manifesto of the Pretender was in a Manner the same with the Order supposed to be given : Has he not said, " From the Benefit of which Pardon, we except none, but such as shall wilfully and maliciously oppose us. — And we particularly promise, as aforesaid, our full, free, and general Pardon, to all Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper, whether of the Sea or Land, provided that upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against our Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty." What is the Alternative of this Promise, but that they were to expect no Mercy, if they slighted his Terms ? Besides, it is certain, that not only the actual Rebels, but their Abettors, frequently declared that they would not afford such kind Treatment to the Soldiers as formerly they had done. On the other Hand, the Rebels had enraged the Troops ; their Habit was strange, their Language still stranger, and their Way of Fighting was shocking to the utmost Degree : The Rebellion was unprovoked, and the King's Troops had greatly suffered by it ; the Fields of *Preston* and *Falkirk*, were fresh in their Memory, they had lost a *Gardner*, a *Whitney*, a *Monro*; besides other Officers, who with the private Men that dy'd the bloody Plains, were not killed, as in a Battle, but slaughtered as by a bungling Butcher ; twelve or fourteen Wounds on one body, with a Hand or an Arm lop'd off, were Sights too frequent after every Action. And here before them is the lively Picture of such dismal Scenes ; Captain Lord *Robert Ker* of *Barrel's* Regiment, was covered with Wounds ; his Head was cut by a Lieutenant of *Keppoch's* Regiment, from the Crown to the Collar Bone ; yea, he was in a Manner hashed in Pieces ; he was a fine Youth, and of noble Birth, being Son to the Marquis of *Lothian* : Three other Officers were likewise cut to Pieces, and their mangled Carcasses could not but stir up the Soldiers to revenge. Therefore, if, when they found Vengeance in their Power, they violated the stricter Rules of Humanity, some Allowance ought to be made for the Passion they were inspired with at that Time.

Mean while, the Duke is entering *Inverness*, where the Bells were ringing for the Victory ; the People gave the Signal to huzza ; but he moyed his Hand for them to forbear. He instantly called for the Keys of the Tol-booth, and Freedom was the first Fruit of his Conquest : The Soldiers were set at Liberty ; and as they came down Stairs, he clapped them on the Shoulder, saying, “ Brother Soldiers you are free,” ordered an Entertainment for them, and Payment of all their Arrears. About 4 o’Clock, the Army, after taking a Glass of Spirits upon the Field, each Man by Order of their Leader, advanced huzzaing ; yet when they came to *Inverness*, they seemed much concerned at the Case of the miserable People, whose Carcasses were strewed before them. In this Battle were killed on the Side of the Royalists, 120, beside the Officers spoke of above, and 260 wounded, among whom Colonel *Rich*, whose Right Hand was cut off, and Left almost cut through, above the Fingers ; he had likewise a deep Wound near the Elbow. The Horse did not suffer much, having only received some Platoons from the *Irish* Brigades, and a few random Shot from others, who sometimes turned about during the Flight : On the Side of the Rebels were killed about 500 on the Spot, and as many in the Pursuit ; among whom Col. *Mac Lauchlan*, and Major *Mac Lauchlan*, of *Inchonnel*, with most of the Officers of his Regiment ; Col. *Mac Gilivra* and Major *Mac Bean* of the Regiment of *Mac Intoshes*, with almost all their other Officers ; Col. *Frazer Menzies* and *Mac Lean*, of *Drimnin* ; who, though a Man of no very bright Parts, yet of great Courage and Affection towards his Children, an Instance of which he gave that Day ; for seeing two of his Sons dangerously wounded, and hearing that another of them was killed, he stop’d his Flight, and said, “ It should not be for Nought,” and rushed upon two Dragoons, even after his Wig and Bonnet flew off, shot one dead, and wounded the other, when three more came up, he continued his Obsturacy, and was almost cut in Pieces. His Major and many of his Officers were likewise killed. Among the wounded were Colonel *Mac Donald* of *Keppoch*, in the Breast and Arm, who was carried to his House, but soon after died ; General *Cameron* of *Lochiel* in both the Ancles, and most of their Officers, with others, too tedious here to mention ; Brigadier *Stapleton* died of his Wounds,

in a few Days after, and left his Advice to the Pretender, not to trouble himself any further with Designs upon the *British* Throne; for says he, "The Difficulties made by the Duke of Cumberland, were so fine, that the Highlanders would have been defeated at any Event." Perth, Lords Ogilvie and Pitlochry, Lords John and Lewis Drummond, with Lord Lewis Gordon, had gone for Ruthven, where they gave Orders for their Corps to shift for themselves. Several Officers were taken Prisoners, such as Lord Kilmarnock, who, taking a Party of Dragoons for Fitz-James's Horse, separated from the few who were with him, and came up to them. Sir John Wedderburn, Colonel Farquharson, Major Steuart of Perth's Regiment, five Captains, three Ensigns, and six Officers, such as Surgeons and Engineers, with about 900 private Men, shared the same Fate. All their Artillery, Tents, Cantines, 12 Colours, a vast Number of Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores; in short, their whole Baggage fell into the Hands of the Conqueror. The Pretender himself lost his Wig and Bonnet as he was riding off. He repaired with some few of his Horse to the House of Mr. Frazer of Gorlich, fourteen Miles from Inverness, where Lord Lovat, who lodged there, was mourning the News of his Defeat, which had reached his Ears before their Arrival. "Chop off my Head," says old Simon to the Chevalier, "We are surely undone." No, answered he, "My Lord, We have had two Days of them, and will yet have Day about with them." He was very uneasy that Night, and next Day went off to Glengary, (after desiring his Guard to shift for themselves) residing there for some Time, and heard daily of the Surrender of his Troops, and the Hardships that beset his Followers.

Such was the Battle of Culloden, of which I never saw any Account from the Rebels; nor indeed could one be expected, considering the Rebellion was dashed in Pieces: The Flame of it was not only extinguished, but the very Embers of it quenched. Yet, as I have heard some Excuses for their Overthrow, I shall consider them. 1. Their Men were not all there. 2. They were fatigued the Night before. And, 3. wanted Sustenance. The 1st will be allowed; for the MacPhersons, and several of Glenbucket's Men, in all 500,

were not there; *Glengyle*, with 120 *Mac Gregors*, was in *Sutherland*, as was *Lord Cromarty* with 280 of his Men; *Barisdale's* Regiment of 400 was likewise absent; *Mr. Cameron of Dungallan*, *Lochiel's* Lieutenant Colonel, and the Master of *Lovat*,* with some of their Attendants, were not in the Field; and 500 French Picquets were at or near *Inverness*, in the Time of the Battle. All which put together, will make about 17 or 1800 Men. But then on the other Hand, it must be considered, that the Royal Army was less numerous at *Culloden*, than at *Falkirk*; Were there as many Dragoons at the former as at the latter Place? *Cobham's* were not recruited: And will any Person say, that *Ker's* Dragoon's and *Kingston's* Horse were equal in Number to two Regiments, viz. *Hamilton's* and *Gardner's* (now *Naizon's*) then almost compleat? Is the Loss at *Keith* nothing? Or the Surprize of the *Campbell's* at *Blairfitty*, *Rannach*, and *Cushiville*? Are the Detachments left at *Blair*, *Castle-Menzies*, and *Aberdeen*, not to be considered? Or the Absence of the *MacKays*, a very martial People? Was not *Lord Loudon* with the Militia, kept from joining the Royal Army? And if the Rebels Account of *Falkirk* Battle be true, viz. That they lost but 40, and the Royalists 1300, including Prisoners, then it's impossible to balance the Troops on both Sides, without making the Rebels stronger, and the Royalists not so numerous, as on that boisterous Day. As to the Fatigue the Night before, it was owing to themselves; and, What General will not take an Advantage if he can? But were not the Duke's Forces next Day in the same Condition? The Night of the 15th was calm, but the Morning of the 16th was stormy, and the Soldiers much incommoded by saving their Arms, under their Cloaths, from the Hail, which showered down upon them. 3d, As to Subsistance, I only say, that this was their Misfortune; and is it not a *Finesse*, in the Art of War, for a Commander to improve upon the Straits of his Enemies?

The

* He was dining in *Frazer of Relicks-House*, and being alarmed with the Noise of the Shot he rose up, but was presented with the dismal Sight of his *Frazers* flying in the greatest Confusion.

The 16th of April was the Beginning of a Jubilee, only interrupted by the Misfortune of those who forfeited their Lives to publick Justice. Fame, like an Eagle, carried the News of the Defeat upon her Wings. The Night of the Battle, Lord *Bury* was dispatched with a Letter to the King; he took the Opportunity of a Ship to *North-Berwick*, where he landed upon the 21st; took Post-horses to *London*, where he arrived upon the Morning of the 24th, and delivered his Message. His Majesty, having heard, twelve Hours before his Arrival, of the Action in general, asked him, " What's become of my SON? He is very well, answered Lord *Bury*. Then " all is well to me, replied the King," and unable to speak for Joy, he withdrew for a little, and ordered *Bury* 1000 Guineas. The Joy upon publishing the News was as universal as the Illuminations (the most splendid ever seen) were general and delightful, forming but one continued Blaze. From *Britain* to the utmost Bounds of *America* was nothing but Gladness for the great Deliverance. The Parliament, in Testimony of their Satisfaction, settled upon the Duke the yearly Sum of 25000 l. in Augmentation of what he formerly enjoyed; and wrote him a congratulatory Letter upon his glorious Success, to which they received an obliging Answer from his own Hand.

The City of *Edinburgh* was not behind in testifying her Joy, which was the more heightned, in Proportion to her Sadness, the Night before, on a false Account of the Royalists being defeated, and their Leader taken Prisoner; for, as at the Battle of *Leipsick*, Anno 1631, upon the Saxons giving Way, a Courier carried the false News of the Defeat of the Great *Gustavus*, so at *Culloden*, the Rebels breaking in upon two Regiments, a Courier went off with an Account of the Overthrow of the Duke; whereupon Balls and Dances were held by the Jacobite Ladies, whose Mirth was interrupted, about One in the Sunday Morning, by a Round from the great Guns of the Castle, answered by Discharges from the Men of War in the Road, on the Receipt of very different News.

This Victory proved decisive indeed; for not only was the whole Force of the Highland Rebels destroyed, but now their Friends the *French* voluntarily surrender'd to the Conqueror. From the Time of the Duke's entering *Inverness*, Prisoners in Troops were either brought to him, or submitted themselves. He is scarce two Hours

In the Town, e're six French Officers, who were not at the Battle, wrote a Letter to General *Bland*, surrendering themselves and their Soldiers Prisoners of War. Next Day, Lord *Lewis Drummond*, the Marquis de *St. Guiles* the French Ambassador, and 49 other Officers followed their Example. And on the 18th, the Hound-Sloop arrived with Lord *Cromarty*, and other Prisoners, now pouring out bitter Reflections, Curses and Imprecations, upon the Countess of *Sutherland*, a Lady of great Wit and Humour, whose least Quality was to be one of the greatest Beauties of her Age, for having ordered in a Dozen of Wine, to drink the Health of her Lord, at so unseasonable a Juncture. A Proclamation was publish'd for all to submit to Mercy, and deliver up their Arms, which many did, and were dismissed; but the Grants of *Glenmori-ston*, thro' Mistake of their Chieftain, were led into a Snare. Mr. *Grant*, with about 500 of his Vassals, came into *Inverness*; from whence they were sent into the Country of the *MacIntoshs*: Hereupon the Grants in the Rebellion, begged his Intercession in their Behalf; he consented, and repairing to his Royal Highness, said, Here are a Number of Men come in with their Arms, who "would have submitted to none in *Britain* but to me," No! answered the Duke, "I'll let them know that they are my Father's Subjects, and must likewise submit to me." So directly gave Orders to embark them with the other Prisoners, on board the Transports; and on the 22d, they were shipped off for *Tilbury* Fort, while 310 of the French Prisoners were sent to *Newcastle*; the Pretender's Servants, being only French, who were not with him before his Arrival at *Versailles*, had Passports given them to go Home. A Court Martial sat for the Trial of some Officers and Soldiers, among whom Major *Grant* mention'd p. 102. The Proof was so clear against him, that with Difficulty the Sentence was mitigated to declare him incapable and unworthy of the King's Service for the Future. Some private Men were hanged, and others pardoned, as Circumstances appeared favourable for them.

The Houses of *Keppoch*, *Glengary*, *Clunie*, *Lovat*, and *Achnacarrie*, were reduced to Ashes, the Orders of the Officers not being able to prevent it. Numbers of Stragglers were taken, or surrendered themselves; among the First, Sir *James Kinloch* and his Brother were seized by the

the *Hessians*. The Marquis of *Tullibardin*, and *Mitchell*, the Pretender's Valet, surrendered to Mr. *Buchanan of Drumachail*, and were committed to *Dumbarton Castle*, till an Opportunity offered of transporting his Lordship to *London*, where he was confined to the Tower, and soon died of a Flux; leaving his Advice to the Pretender, not to make any further Attempts upon a Nation in general, so averse to him. Lord *Balmerino* surrendered to the *Grants*; and with *Kilmarnock* and *Cramarty*, was sent by Sea to *London*, where Appartments were assigned them in the Tower.

From *Inverness* the Duke set out for Fort *Augustus* on the 25th of *May*, where he staid for a considerable Time, and was the very Life of the Soldiers, amidst these barren Desarts. Parties were frequently sent out to search for the Pretender; but by Means of Morasses, and interjacent Lakes, he always escaped. But it was his Misfortune to be out of the Way, when Opportunities presented of getting off; for on the 4th of *May*, two *French Men of War* arrived off the Coast of *Arisaig*, and went up to *Loch Nuay*, not knowing the Disaster that befel him; about 40,000 *Louis d'Ors* were landed in Specie for the Use of his Troops, on which a Meeting was held among the Chieftains,* at which it was agreed, to gather again into a Body, and the Money was distributed among them; but afterwards, perceiving how hard it would be to muster any considerable Force against the Duke's victorious Army, the Project came to nought.

About this Time, a small Ship, discovering the two Men of War, informed the *Grayhound* and *Baltimore*, who being joined by the *Terror-Bomb*, sailed up to the Ships, who fired first a Gun at them, to which they got no Answer; then hoisting *French Colours*, one of them fired a Broadside. The *Grayhound*, by this Time, was between the two, who plied her close, and were plied in their Turn; and without Doubt, she must have fallen a Sacrifice, had not the other two raked the *French Vessels* so much fore and aft, as obliged them to send their Long-boats a shore, for Parties of *Highlanders*, then lying near them. The King's Ships, observing this, sheered off, with their Masts and Rigging much shattered, in quest of the *Furnace* to renew the Attack; but before they returned, the two *French Men of War* had sailed away, with the Loss of 59 Men, highly disgusted at the Disingenuity of

* Here Lord *Levett* was present.

of the Highlanders, who did not inform them of the real State of the Chevalier's Affairs, till the Money and Effects were landed, and the Sea Engagement was past. However, they carried off some of the Officers that were there, to confirm the News of the Defeat of the Rebels.

In the mean Time, the Parliament were examining such of the Rebel Prisoners as were brought before them, in order to discover the Rise and Spring of the late Troubles, and on the 8th, attainted the following Persons of High Treason, *viz.* *Perth*, the Earl of *Kellie*, *Strathallan*, and his Son, Lords *Elcho*, *Pitflio*, *Nairn*, *Ogilvie*, Lords *George Murray*, *John Drummond*, and *Lewis Gordon*, the Master of *Lovat*; *Graham Viscount of Dundee*, *Mercer of Aldie*, Sir *William Gordon of Park*, Secretary *Murray*, *Glenbucket*, *Lochiel* and his Brother, *Camerons of Torcastle*, and of *Dungallon*, *Clanrannald*, *Keppoch*, *Barisdale*, *Glen-coe*, *Clunie*, *MacLauchlan*, *MacKinnon*, *Ardshiell*, and the other Officers of their Family, *Gask*, senior and junior, young *Carnwath*, and *Airth*, *Roy Steuart*, *Farquharson of Monaltry*, *Drumraglach*, with some few others, known only by their Names, and appointed them to be prosecuted, unless, before the 12th of *July*, they should surrender themselves. None of these suffered, they having either escaped or complied; among the latter was Secretary *Murray*, who having been disgusted at the Pretender, for turning him out of his Office, and substituting one Mr. *Hay* in his Room, had begun to think of being avenged for the Affront; some say he even wrote to those in Power, with an Offer of his Person, provided his Life shculd be spared. Whatever his Proposal was, it was agreed to, and the better to palliate the Matter, *Murray* was apprehended by a Party of Dragoons, June the 28th, and conducted to *Edinburgh*, and confined to the Castle till *July* the 7th, that he set out, under a strong Guard for *London*; where, on Examination, he made such Discoveries, as have never yet come to light. One Thing is certain, that he was a pretty severe Witness against Lord *Lovat*, who inveighed against him in Court, and deservedly called him by the most opprobrious Names.

Upon *July* 15th, the Judges sat at St. Margaret's Hill, in the Borough of *Southwark*, near *London*, for the Trial of Col. *Townley*, and some Officers of the *Manchester* Regiment. The Col. with about 16 more, were the first condemn'd; and *July* 30, nine of them, of whom *Townley* was one, were hang'd and quarter'd, and their Heads were

were fix'd up, some on *Temple-Bar*, others at *Manchester*. On the 13th of *August* the Judges opened a Commission of finally judging and trying the Rebels who were brought to *Carlisle*.

Three very eminent Lawyers went from *Edinburgh* to plead for them. The Judges gave them the utmost Indulgence; every Plea the Prisoners adduced, either to alleviate or exculpate, was sustained. Here, of 105 that were tried, 30 suffered, and 60 obtained the Royal Mercy, and the rest were affoilized at the Bar. From thence they went to *York*, where the Jury acted with remarkable Integrity; but there, as at *Carlisle*, the Proof of the Facts were so clear, that it was impossible to withstand it. Among these, the Trial of two *Frenchmen* came on; their Defence was, That in the Nature of the Thing, they could not be constructed Traitors to King *George*, as they had not sworn Allegiance to him. The Plea of the one was sustained, as he had come with the Pretender's Party in the Heat of the Rebellion; That of the second was repelled; as a Distinction was made, that tho' he owed the King of *Britain* no natural, yet he was due a local Allegiance, having come over under the Protection of the *Dutch* General, who landed with Auxiliaries for Support of his Majesty. On this, the Libel was found relevant, and he condemned; but on his Way to the Gibbet a Pardon was brought him. Here of 74, five were acquitted, and 20 suffered. In short, only 60, by Course of common Law, were put to Death, for rebelling against a King, who had reigned 18 Years according to LAW. Whereas 600 suffered, *Anno 1685*, for rising in Arms against King *James II.* or *VII.* who had not been five Months upon the Throne, in which Time he had broke thro' the very Fundamentals of the Constitution. But the greatest Trial was that of the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty*, with Lord *Balmerino*, before the House of Lords, *July* the 28th. They were condemn'd to the Scaffold, but great Intercession was made for the two Earls, tho' *Cromarty* only succeeded. On the 18th of *August*, *Kilmarnock* and *Balmerino* were beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, before a prodigious Multitude; the former behaved penitently, and as one conscious of his Guilt; but the other with great Heat and Resolution. The next remarkable Trial was that of Lord *Lovat*, who was taken in the Trunk of a Tree, with a Pair of Blankets about him, in the midst

of a Lake: He was escorted to London, confined to the Tower, tried, &c. and on irrefistable Evidence condemned, March the 19th 1747, and on the 9th of April, was beheaded on Tower-Hill. He died with little Concern, and like most of those who suffered at York and Carlisle, avowing the Cause in which he was engaged.

As to the Hardships of the Pretender in his Flight, I refer the Reader for a particular Account of them, (as hath been observed in the Preface) to a Pamphlet lately publish'd, entitled, *The Young Chevalier, &c.* And shall only observe here, That at last the unfortunate Adventurer, after wandering about the Isles and Highlands of Scotland for the Space of five Months, had the good Fortune to escape on Board a French Ship which carried him to Boulogne. And as his Departure put a final Period to the Rebellion, it naturally does the same to this History.

F I N I S.



